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THE UNEMPLOYED.

MATTERS AT CENTRAL PARK.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Mass Meetings in Tompkins-square and the City Hall Park.

SPEECHES BY THEIR LEADERS.

No Votes to be Cast Until Work is Obtained.

In front of the building in which the General Superintendent has his office at the Central Park, a small portion of the unemployed congregated yesterday morning at an early hour. Probably not more than a hundred men were there at any one time during the morning. They came and went at intervals, and finally for the most part dispersed. On the fence outside of which the crowd stood, and on a large tree near by, were posted copies of the following:

NOTICE.—No more applications for labor will be received at this office at present. The laborers who have been engaged will be notified at their residences.

Most of those who read this notice still hung around for a while. Various remarks were made. Some said it was a humbug; laborers had been engaged since the notices were first posted. Others though there was no use in lingering longer and departed for their homes or the Park. Mr. HOGG, one of the Central Park Commissioners, was at the Superintendent' office for a short time, and when he prepared to depart the light wagon in which he had come was surrounded by the crowd, all pressing upon him their several necessities, and asking loudly for work. It was with considerable difficulty that he got rid of their importunities and drove off. Alderman MCSPEDON, of the Nineteenth Ward, also, who was about to drive away behind a pair of horses, was surrounded by the hungry people, who solicited his influence in their behalf. He told them that the Commissioners had promised to set fifteen men, whom he should name, at work to-morrow morning.

The Police arrangements within the limits of the Park are such as will insure a speedy defeat of any effort on the part of the crowd to enter the Park riotously.

Captain ROBERT MONTGOMERY is in command of the Central Park Police, numbering 32 men. Captain BRYANT commands the reserve of 24 men of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, whose head-quarters are at the Station-House in Fifty-ninth-street. Captain PORTER is in command at the Arsenal, on Fifth-avenue, some distance below the Superintendent's office, with a force of about 40 men, half of whom are members of the Twelfth Precinct Police, and the rest special policemen. Three loaded howitzers are held in readiness at the Arsenal to check any attempt by a mob to enter the building. About six thousand letters, supporting the claims of as many different applicants for work, have been received at the Central Park. About the same number of applications have been made in behalf of the unemployed by their Committees. Some of the letters of application presented the names of 50 or 60 persons to the Central Park Commissioners in behalf of each of whom work is demanded. Aldermen MCSPEDON and CLANCY have caused applications of this kind to be printed. The latter gentleman, our reporter was informed, has sent in about 600 of these in behalf of separate individuals.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

That portion of the unemployed who recognize the Committee of which GORDON is Chairman, met in Tompkins-square again yesterday morning for the purpose of hearing a report of the doings of the Committee during the past few days. There were about 200 present at 9 o'clock, when a banner was raised bearing the inscription:

FULL PARTICULARS
FOR
THE UNEMPLOYED.
D. GORDON,
Chairman.

All flocked around the banner, and Mr. GORDON proceeded to inform them of what the Committee had been doing. They had been hard at work every day, seeking out the most destitute and reporting them to the Mayor, as they had been desired by him to do. The lists thus obtained had been handed to Mr. KELLOCK, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, with a request from the Mayor that they should be relieved without delay. But the relief thus extended to them had not been as liberal as the Committee desired, nor as the absolute necessities of the case required. Very many with families numbering five and seven had received but $1, and were told not to call again for two weeks. In regard to what work was to be obtained they already knew how matters stood. The $250,000 appropriation asked for by them had been passed, but yet there had been only 300 men employed on the Central Park and the Commissioners had said they could not employ more than one thousand at the most. But besides the Park there was a vast amount of corporation work to be done that would give employment to thousands, provided the Mayor and Common Council would allow the Street Commissioner to go on with what had already been laid out. But as a meeting had been called in front of the City Hall and many would doubtless be waiting there, Mr. GORDON recommended that they should form in procession and join their fellow-unemployed there, when all the information at command would be given and such course recommended as might be deemed best under the circumstances. The proposition was received with favor, and the meeting forming in line, with the banner ahead, proceeded to the City Hall.

THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE CITY HALL.

When the procession arrived at the City Hall the banner was raised upon the steps, and Mr. GORDON addressed them again. He informed them that the Committee, of which he was Chairman, was the one that was recognized by the Mayor, and that had been authorized by him to seek out the most destitute and report their names for relief. This the Committee had done daily, and the lists thus obtained had been handed to the Mayor, and by him they had been sent to the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor, but, as he had told them before, the relief given was not sufficient to keep them from starving. What family of six or eight persons could live two weeks upon one dollar? and yet that was all the relief that had been afforded to many. They had also waited upon those in charge in Central Park, for the purpose of learning what could be done by way of giving employment to the men who were out of work, and they had been told that not more than one thousand men could be employed. They had been told also that thousands of men had presented themselves with recommendations from Aldermen and Councilmen, and others, but that there was not work for anything like the number who had been recommended. There was not more than three hundred yet employed, although many days had elapsed since the $250,000 appropriation had passed. The prospect at present was that not more than one thousand would get employment there, and it would probably be some time before even that number would be at work. But Central Park was not the only place where work could be had, if the authorities were willing to give it to them. He had seen lists of Corporation work already laid out, and much of it contracted for and partially confirmed, that would give employment to thousands, if the Mayor and Aldermen would act, so that the Street Commissioner could go on with it. But they had not done so. They promised and promised, but they did not perform. They had now been many weeks out of employment, and during all that time, although they had done all in their power to obtain work, they had received nothing but promises. It had now come to that, that they must do something for themselves. The politicians were only promising for the purpose of getting their votes, and after the election they would say, "Let the poor men go; never mind them, they don't amount to anything." He would suggest *that every man should keep his vote—not give his vote to anybody until all had obtained work.* [Immense applause, and loud cries of "That's the plan."] He would advise them to begin to look out for themselves, and not depend upon politicians any more than they could help, for they would not do much for them unless their interests rendered it absolutely necessary.

An old man cried out in an excited tone, "We won't give our votes to any man at all until we get work." This was followed by many cries of "That will bring them to their senses."

The next speaker was Mr. ROSCOE. He was introduced by Mr. GORDON, and said he had very little to say. He thought the unemployed men should now look out for themselves. It was clear to him unless politicians were forced by a feeling of personal interest to give them work, but little would be had from them. They had asked them for work many times, and although there was a great deal of work to be done, they had received nothing but untulfilled promises.

The next speaker was IRA B. DAVIS. He said the great difficulty with the unemployed men was that they could not remain united. They were always quarreling among themselves, and trying to crush those who labored honestly for their best interests. As soon as a man rose to defend them, they straight way commenced denouncing him. They would call him a rogue—charge him with making money out of them—with using them for political purposes and humbugging them. He had never known an instance in which a man had stood up for them who had not been crushed by the very men he desired to serve He had heard the Mayor denounced on the ground that he had promised them work and had not given it to them. Now the fact was, Mayor WOOD had no power to give them work, and he had not promised to do so. All he could do was to recommend to the Common Council to do so, and that he had done. I was the Common Council that could give them work, and they should unite in making it appear necessary for them to do so. He had heard it said that Mr. CONOVER, claiming to be Street Commissioner, had a great deal of Corporation work laid out, if the Mayor would only act. Now it was well known that the office of the Street Commissioner was in dispute. There was a contest between the State authority and the City authority in regard to it. CONOVER, appointed by the Governor, said if the Mayor will back down, I can give out a great deal of work, and the Mayor said if CONOVER would back down, DEVLIN, who was appointed by him, would give out a great deal. The office was contested, and it was not in such places that they should look for employment. Let them look where there was no such trouble in the way. Let them look to the Central Park Commissioners for work. They had received an appropriation of $250,000, and could employ them if they chose to do so. Instead of employing 1,000 men, as they proposed, they should be made to employ all who wanted work, until the money was exhausted. He had rather see all who were in want of work employed on the Park one month, than see one thousand employed all the time, while many thousands were idle. [Cheers.] Then, again, there was the lower portion of the City Hall Park, that the General Government had offered to purchase as a site for a new post-office. They should pass resolutions and make the Common Council act, so that the new post-office could be proceeded with immediately, and afford employment for several hundred men. In conclusion he urged them to keep together in harmony, and direct their efforts towards getting employment towards those who had it in their power to give it to them. He was followed by Mr. MARTIN and Mr. WITTENBERG, who took the ground taken by Mr. GORDON. He spoke again several times in enforcement of what he had before said, and at 12 o'clock they adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M., to-day, at the same place.

The following is a word of advice to the unemployed from the Gordon Committee, signed by Mr. GORDON as Chairman, and a substantiation of the statements made, signed by the entire Committee:

ADVICE FROM THE GORDON COMMITTEE TO THE UNEMPLOYED —NO FAITH IN MAYOR WOOD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, on behalf of the unemployed in Tompkins-square, have been conferring with Mayor WOOD, who has, I am sorry to say, been keeping us in deep distress with his fair promises of support to the workingmen, which he has no power to give. We feel greatly disappointed to think he led us astray. We, the Committee and workingmen, too, would be to work if he had told us he could not get us on the Central Park. Workingmen and citizens, we have tried how much his Honor the Mayor can do for the workingmen, and how much he thinks about them we say nothing,—if he gets his turn out of them to elect him every term. Fellow-workmen, let us take a second sober thought, and see who is going to give us work this long Winter to support our families—this Winter, we say, fellow-sufferers. We wish you all to think twice before you speak once, as regards our future happiness. We, as a Committee, have worked hard for you, and if we said like his Honor has said, We can do no more for you. No, we will never say so. We have found out the right people to go to, in power, to employ men on the Central Park, and they are kind enough to recognize us the Workingmen's Committee and answer to our request. Men, we want to know those men in this power. One thing more, as regards work, his Honor has done very wrong in: it is that he does not recognize Mr. CONOVER as Commissioner. He says he could set 5,000 or 6,000 men to work right off.

DAVID GORDON, Chairman Committee.

THE ABOVE SUBSTANTIATED.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

We, the Committee, do solemnly agree and can substantiate that every word we insert is true. We had an interview with the heads of all the Departments where work could be obtained, if the man who pretends to be the poor man's friend would only sanction and help the poor workingmen. We use Mr. CONOVER'S own words by saying he could set five or six thousand men to work if Mayor WOOD only would recognize him as Street Commissioner.

We see banners, many in number, floating across the streets, (which banners cost $60 each, at the lowest calculation,) with the insertion "Poor Man's Friend." We distressed workingmen can look at these things and starve, while our City Government can live in luxury.

We see so many ballot-boxes, which cost $60,000, which boxes at the most are not worth $20,000. We know the man that had the contract made $40,000, at the lowest calculation. We, the poor men, can starve, and see our City Government use money thus that ought to be put in use for public works. Fellow-sufferers—unemployed workingmen: We, the Committee, on your behalf, request you to look at these brief remarks and study them.

We, the Committee, have published our whole proceedings, from our first organization up to the present time—so that the people can see what we have been doing for them.

Names of the Committee.
DAVID GORDON, Chairman.
HENRY ROSCOE,
WILLIAM BURK,
AUGUSTUS DESSOW,
PETER DONELY,
WM. FOSTER.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

The first matter of interest that was read was the following, assigning a building for the use of the poor.

Resolved, That the premises known as Platt Hall, located in Broadway near Thirty-third-street, and now in the possession of the City, be temporarily assigned for the use and occupancy of the unemployed poor, the same to be under the control and supervision of Mrs. Dubois, until further order of the Common Council. The resolution was adopted.

A memorial was received from the unemployed, signed by the Steuben Hall Committee, as follows. It was referred.

To the Honorable the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park, disregarding the urgent representations of the General Committee, based upon the famine of the people, have postponed the employment of 1,000 or 2,000 hands for next week or so, in spite of an appropriation of $250,000, two weeks ago so speedily and unanimously voted by the Common Council, and partly put at their disposal in cash by the generous offer of Comptroller FLAGG.

Whereas, The agents of the Commissioners have yesterday treated the numerous applicants for work, at their office doors, Sixty-ninth-street, in a Mackerelville Boys or Dead Rabbit manner, declaring to them they must wait till further decision of the Board, and that there are not more employed than 200 now.

Whereas, The people are getting tired of these postponings and deceptions, and are showing already symptoms of recommencing mass meetings and street processions, so hurtful to the revival of business and general confidence.

Whereas, The Street Department, from the public statements of its Commissioner, offers opportunity of easily employing several thousands of hands during the Winter, in grading, regulating, sewering streets, building piers, fencing parks, building engine houses, asylums, &c.

Whereas, In consequence of deplorable political party struggles, all these works had been delayed for months, and would still be suspended for weeks through the slow formalities of the law, as the proposals of contractors are to be tendered only on Nov. 28, which might compel the unemployed to starve at least one month longer.

Resolved, To ask the Hon. Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality, to order the Street Department, City Inspectorate, &c., and other departments, *to begin with some important works at once, by taking upon themselves the responsibility for the abridgement of the required tedious legal formalities*, and thus strengthening the breathing of the people.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.
Head-Quarters, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery—Steuben House.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Unemployed,

JAMES T. MAGUIRE, FRANK BILLER,
CHARLES SMITH, CHAS. A. HUBNER,
FREDERIC GELLMAN, GEORGE NOLL,
WILLIAM BOWLES.

SEBASTIAN SEILER, Secretary.

The report from the Board of Councilmen, on the alleged irregularities in the Finance Department, was called up.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved to lay it on the table and make it special order for Thursday next.

Aldermen STEERS and OWENS hoped it would be acted upon immediately, in order that the Committee might be enabled to proceed with the investigation.

Alderman WILSON moved that the report be referred to the Committee on Finance. Lost.

Alderman MCSPEDON moved a reference to a Special Committee, to act with the Committee of the Board of Councilmen. Lost.

Alderman TUCKER moved that the Board concur with the Councilmen, authorizing the Committee to employ clerical assistance in continuing the investigation, and appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of such aid.

Alderman WILSON opposed the motion, simply because he thought there should be a joint Committee.

Alderman TUCKER thought the members of the Board of Aldermen had as much Committee business as they could do, and more than would be done before the expiration of the term of the present Board.

Alderman JACKSON moved to refer it to a Committee consisting of the President, Alderman WILSON and Alderman TUCKER. He made the motion because there was not a sufficient number of members present to pass an appropriation.

Alderman WILSON requested that the name of Alderman MCSPEDON be inserted in place of his own.

Alderman TUCKER moved to lay it over until the next meeting, which was carried.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

The Mayoralty.

Since the nomination of D. F. TIEMANN, Esq., by the Peoples' meeting at the Merchants' Exchange, and his prompt acceptance, it has been a matter of considerable anxiety and inquiry what course the Americans and their nominee would pursue. What was understood to be a nomination of Mr. COOLEY, by the American Convention, those gentlemen explained to mean merely a pledge of their support of him in the event that he should be nominated by the Peoples' Convention, and Mr. COOLEY'S letter in answer to the gentlemen who waited on him, therefore, was made conditional upon upon his being selected by all other parties in opposition to WOOD. Mr. COOLEY, therefore, finds no difficulty in his position, and it was yesterday announced by those well-informed on the subject that he would render a cordial support to the nomination of Mr. TIEMANN, and it would not be strange if he were called upon to preside at the Ratification meeting to be held at the Merchants Exchange to-day. The leading Americans everywhere express their satisfaction with the nomination of Mr. TIEMANN. To oppose him, or to run an independent candidate they say, under existing circumstances, would be sure to accomplish two events—to secure the triumph of Mayor WOOD, and to annihilate the American party in the City. In their ranks they have men professing the most intense devotion to Straight American principles, and there were some of this stamp in the Convention which made the nomination. The real object of these intense Americans, they say, is too apparent to deceive any one, and there is now to be a cordial and undivided support of Mr. TIEMANN by the American party.

The following is the letter of that gentleman accepting the nomination:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, announcing that the Committee appointed at a mass meeting of the people, held at the Merchants' Exchange on the 14th inst., have decided to present my name to the citizens of New-York, for their suffrages at the ensuing Mayoralty election, and desiring my consent thereto.

In reply, I have the honor to accept the nomination, and will, if elected, endeavor to meet the just expectations of the public, that the Government of this great City shall be administered in no narrow partisan spirit, but honestly and economically, and that fitness and integrity shall be the sole qualifications for office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

To JAY JARVIS, Esq., Chairman, WM. H. ANTHON, Esq., Secretary.

CALL FOR A RATIFICATION MEETING.

The Citizens of New-York, who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of municipal affairs, and opposed to the reëlection of FERNANDO WOOD, are hereby requested to assemble at the Merchants' Exchange on Friday afternoon, 20th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed on the 14th inst., and to respond to the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN as the people's candidate for Mayor.

JAY JARVIS, Chairman.
WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

Political.

The American Convention to nominate six candidates for Supervisors, met on Wednesday evening, and nominated George Briggs, Horatio Reed, Lewis A. Cohen, Hiram Corwin, George Warner, and John L. Riker.

The Republicans of the Seventh Senatorial District have nominated the following for Councilmen: Charles N. Decker, Twelfth Ward; John Osborn, Nineteenth Ward; Edward D. James, Twentieth Ward; George H. White, Twenty-first Ward; Peter Suydam, Twenty-second Ward; Charles Gedney, Twenty-second Ward.

The Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District have nominated Richard Kelly for Police Justice, and of the Seventh, Cornelius W. Van Voorhies for Civil Justice.

Wm. H. Dusenbury, Esq., Clerk at Special Term of the Supreme Court, has been nominated for Civil Justice of the Third District, comprising the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Mr. Dusenbury is a lawyer of nearly twelve years standing.

At a meeting of the Republican Convention appointed to nominate an Alderman for the First Aldermanic District, held at No. 22 Ann-street, on Thursday evening, Nov. 19, Mr. Henry Smith, of the First Ward, was unanimously chosen, and Mr. G. L. Garlick and Mr. G. Black appointed a Committee to notify him of his nomination. Subsequently the Committee waited upon Mr. Smith, informed him of his nomination, and received his acceptance.

THE REPUBLICANS

Last night resolved not to nominate a candidate for the office of Mayor, but urged all Republicans to vote for Mr. TIEMANN—the Peoples' anti-Wood man. The following named gentlemen were nominated for Supervisors: Messrs. T. B. Stillman, Orison Blunt, Peter P. Voorhis, John A. Kennedy, W. R. Stewart, and Augustus Wiseman.

Custom-House Appointments Yesterday.

DAY INSPECTORS.—Thomas Ackerson, Rockland; John Doherty, Brooklyn; W. H. Fredenburg, Kingston; John McCluskey, New-York; Samuel W. Morton, Rome; James McCluskey, Brooklyn; E. M. Morris, New-York; Peter Masterson, New-York; Theodore Perry, Sing Sing; Alexander Russell, Catskill; Robert Lee, New-York; Wm. C. Bach, New-York.

NIGHT INSPECTORS—Sam. Frost, Brooklyn; John Laawith, New-York; John J. Sherwood, New-York. These have been nominated by the Collector and sent on to Washington.

Launch of the steam Revenue Cutter.

According to announcement, the Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, built for the U. S. Government, was successfully launched from the ship yard of WM. H. WEBB, at 11½ o'clock A. M. yesterday. She slid from the ways amid the cheers of hundreds of spectators, and when fairly afloat, drew forth expressions of admiration for her light and graceful proportions. She was towed to the dock near the Allaire Works, to receive her machinery. Collector SCHELL, and several Revenue Officers, were present.

Col. Sumner's Trial.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Col. SUMNER'S trial, before a Court Martial, is in progress. He objected to General HARNEY as a member of the Court, on the ground that he was strongly prejudiced against him. His objection was allowed, and the Court decided that Gen. H. could not sit as a member on the trial

BRUTALITY AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITY.

MURDER IN A FOURTH-WARD DANCE HOUSE.

Two Persons Instantly Killed—Three Men Dangerously Wounded—Escape of the Murderers—Coroner's Inquest.

Between 1 and 2 yesterday morning, another atrocious murder was committed in the Fourth Ward, at the dance-house No. 277½ Water-street, kept by ALEXANDER DRISCOLL. Two men, having the appearance of sailors, evidently Spaniards or Italians, entered the house, and without any provocation, commenced an indiscriminate onslaught on parties who were present. One of them drew a stiletto and first stabbed a man who was standing by the stove—the weapon penetrating his heart—killing him instantly. The same man then assaulted with the same weapon, a man named RICHARD BARRETT, stabbing him in the region of the heart, and inflicting a dangerous wound. The second man stabbed a young Scotch girl, named ELLEN DEMPSEY, in the abdomen, about two inches below the navel, making a deep and ghastly cut. Immediately after this the two assassins made an attack on the landlord, but he escaped, though not without serious wounds. By this time an alarm was also raised, which caused the ruffians to make their escape from the premises. As they left, two sailors joined them outside, and they all ran off together.

The name of the murdered man is unknown. A memorandum book, found on his person, had the name ANDREW MCMANUS written on the back cover. Deceased has the appearance of an Irish laborer, is 5 feet 5 inches in height and about 35 years of age; he was dressed in a drab coat, mixed cloth pants, spotted velvet vest, white muslin shirt, white woolen under-shirt, new, heavy boots, and Kossuth hat. His hair is light brown, and he wore a light goatee.

RICHARD BARRETT, the second man stabbed, lives in Paterson, N. J., and came to the City on Wednesday to buy flour. His wound is exceedingly dangerous. The stiletto entered his left side just below the heart. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The girl, DEMPSEY, was removed to the Hospital.

A fellow known as "Sailor CHARLEY" was cut on his left side. He was taken to a drug-store, where his wound was dressed.

Mr. DRISCOLL, the landlord, says that the four assassins have frequently been to his place, and that he should be able to identify them. The two men who came inside did not appear to be intoxicated. It is said that one of the four was recently robbed by a girl belonging to the house with whom he remained over night. The Police of the Fourth Ward have been actively engaged since the murder in search of the assassins, but thus far have been unable to obtain any clue of their whereabouts.

Coroner CONNERY was notified, and held an inquest upon the murdered man, at 3½ P. M., at the Fourth Ward Station-house. The following Jury was impanneled:

George Smith, No. 192 Hester-street.
Stephen A. Spencer, No. 432 Pearl-street.
Mortimer A. Hyatt. No. 444 Pearl-street.
Isaac Willard, No. 440 Pearl-street.
John C. Ridder, No. 450 Pearl-street.
M. G. Minor, No. 462 Pearl-street.

Arnold James, being sworn, deposed as follows: I live at No. 76 Roosevelt-street; I am a sailor; my home is at Newport, R. I.; about half-past twelve o'clock this morning I went into a dance house in Water-street, and sat down; there was no dancing going on; there were two men belonging to the house in there; I don't know whose house it was; I suppose there were six women there; one girl asked me to treat, and I did so; two men came in while they were drinking; they looked like the men in the clothing stores in Chatham-street; one of them was dark-complexioned; I did not observe that he had whiskers; they talked together in a language which I could not understand; I sat close by the stove; they came up near the stove; one man who was rather tall went up stairs with a woman; the other stood in the centre of the floor; this short man wanted to go up stairs; the proprietor would not let him, because he had not money enough to pay his way; they talked together; the language of the short man I could not understand; nothing like anger was in his face; he started apparently to go out by the door; I was standing up, and as he passed he struck me in the side; I thought it was with his hand; a girl pulled me away when I turned on him, and then I saw him lift his hand with a knife in it, and then I ran into the rear room, shut the door, and held it so that he could not come after me; I stayed there about five minutes, and then went into the front room again, where there were two men lying on the floor; one was stabbed in three places; I asked the proprietor of the house if he could get a doctor; he was busy talking with other men, and did not say a word to me; there were men in the house and others coming in; I don't know how many; I then went home, knocked at the door, was admitted, and saw Mr. Bowman, the proprietor, who said I had better go for a Doctor; I went to a doctor's shop; I don't know where it was; I told the Doctor I was cut, and he let me in; he dressed the wound in my side, after that I went home and went to bed; I went to the dance-house to-day; I asked how many were killed, and was told one was killed, and two were gone to the Hospital; I asked the girls if they had caught the men who stabbed in there last night; they did not know; they did not mention to me the names of those parties; I think the proprietor was not stabbed; I think I could know one of the parties who stabbed if I saw him; I have not heard anything during the day further about this matter; as I was running out I saw the deceased stabbed, who was sitting by the stove; I first knew that I was injured when I was running out; I was stabbed in three places on the body; there is only one stab in my overcoat; I have been to the house frequently; the deceased entered after I did; I saw the features of the man who struck me; I should think he was about 23 years old; I saw the man who went up stairs come down again; this was before the stabbing; I saw knives in the hands of both these men; I never saw either of them after I came out of the back room; the man who went up stairs was about five feet eight inches in height; the other five feet four inches; the latter wore dark clothes and a cap; the proprietor told the short man to leave the house; the tall man was just on the last step coming down stairs when the short man stabbed me; I did not drink anything; did not see the men drink; it was about ten minutes from the time they first entered to the time when they left; I was talking with a girl when I was stabbed; she had no conversation with the man who stabbed me; when I was stabbed the tall man had hold of a girl; I had to pass him in running to the rear room; I saw a girl who was stabbed when I came out again; these men did not appear intoxicated; I was in that house a year ago; I arrived from the coast of Sumatra, East Indies, last Monday; I was second mate in the bark *Ceres*, of Salem, Mass.

Mark Driscoll sworn.—I live at No. 277½ Water-street, keep a boarding house and liquor store; at about 10 minutes past 1, A. M., this affray took place; I was behind the bar; these men came in, picked out one girl and the tall man went up stairs with her, and the other, a middle sized man, stood in the middle of the bar-room; he did nothing till the other came down; the girl came down stairs first and the tall man after her into the bar-room; he shoved her into a middle room off the bar-room; I went in to see what the matter was; he told me the girl had two *piasters* of his; I told him to come out where the light was; I came out and left them in there and the short once commenced talking in a foreign tongue; I told him I did not understand him; I went and stood with my back against the bar and in a minute I saw my brother-in-law and the tall man together in the entry, the tall man had a dirk knife in his hand; I think my brother-in-law hit him; I did not hear him talk; I heard some one cry out he was stabbed and at that moment the short man pulled out his knife and rushed at me; I seized a root beer bottle and raised it; he stopped and I stepped outside the front door; I think he stabbed deceased while I was outside; the tall man came out presently and I struck him with the bottle on the back of the neck; he ran away; I then closed the door, ran in next door and took a pitcher from the bar; I ran after the short man who was crossing the street with a dirk in his hand; hit him on the back of the neck with the pitcher and hollowed "Murder!" he ran away; I stood on the corner and talked to a private watchman; the watchman could have caught one of them; I told him so and he said he was excited and might have hit me instead of the Spaniard; my brother-in-law came out with a club in his hand, turned around and fell down, and said he was stabbed; I got a carriage and had my brother-in-law and the girl carried to the New-York Hospital; I have seen those men occasionally in my house before; they never had any quarrel there before; I know them both; I do not know where they are; I never heard where they lived; I have a wife and three children.

The following is the medical testimony:

Drs. Finnell, Ferguson and Garrish being duly sworn, depose and say—We have made a *post mortem* examination on the body of a man now lying dead at the Fourth Ward Precinct; we found one large wound on the right side of the chest, between the third and fourth ribs, two inches to the right of the middle portion of the sternum, transverse in its direction, the sharp edge of the knife being turned towards the breast-bone; on raising the sternum, we traced the wound through the base of the right lung into a large branch of the pulmonary artery; the hemorrhage from this wound escaped into the pleural cavity, pressing the lung against the spinal column; we removed about one quart of coagulated blood, the same amount of fluid blood still remaining in the chest; the depth of the wound, on measurnig, was about three inches.

J. FINNELL, M. D.
J. FERGUSON, M. D.
J. P. GARRISH, M. D.

Taken before me, this 19th day of November, 1857,
EDWARD D. CONNERY, Coroner.

The Inquest was adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Infamous Outrage on a Girl.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, two girls, named ROSA MARTIN and ANNE HALPIN, were returning from a dance-house at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway. The girl ROSA MARTIN is seventeen years old; her companion is somewhat younger. They were joined near the dance-house by five young men, named JOHN GOODWIN, JOHN MCLEAR, HICK MCSORLEY, PAT NOLAN and PETE DEVLIN. GOODWIN was a professed lover of the girl ROSA MARTIN, but had attempted violence upon her some weeks ago, which she successfully resisted. DEVLIN was convicted, a short time since, in the Court of General Sessions, for burglary in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison. He managed to break jail, and has not been heard of until the commission of this outrage. In Twenty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, DEVLIN and MCLEAR forced the girl HALPIN away from her friend, ROSA MARTIN, and beat her severely, on her resisting their violence. They then dragged ROSA to a lumber-yard between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Her consciousness forsook her at this time, and she has no recollection of what passed. A police officer of the Twentieth Ward, shortly before daylight, heard her moaning in the lumber-yard, and took her to the Twentieth Ward Police Station. She there recovered sufficiently to indicate the nature of the assault committed. She was examined by Dr. KIERSTED, who found that she had suffered a severe outrage. Her back, shoulders and breasts were also much bruised, and her dress was covered with mud. She was a virtuous girl, and, though out of employment at present, has been in respectable service. GOODWIN was arrested yesterday morning, and the police of the Ward think the other parties will be in close custody before many hours.

The William-Street Murder—Investigation by the Coroner Continued—A Private Watchman charged with letting one of the Murderers Escape—Further identification of the arrested Parties—Important Testimony.

The excitement relative to the singular and atrocious murder of Mr. FRANCIS VINCENT in North William-street, on Tuesday night, continues unabated. The tragical affair is still involved in nearly as much mystery as immediately following the perpetration of the murder. Some facts, however, were elicited in the examination yesterday before the Coroner, tending to strengthen the suspicion against two of the parties under arrest, MIGUEL DE LORENZO and WILLIAM WHITE. A boy, fourteen years of age, testifies to having seen the two prisoners named in Mr. VINCENT'S place on the morning preceding the murder, and notice him count his money. The description given by another witness of the parties he saw in the store with Mr. VINCENT just before the murder, tallies very accurately with the appearance of the prisoners. One witness also testifies to spots of blood being found in the apartments occupied by the prisoners at No. 10 Vandewater-street. A strange affair connected with the matter is the allegation of two witnesses that a private watchman, named COHEN, had one of the murderers in his custody, after the murder, and then let him go away.

Several officers of the Fourth Precinct kept up an unremitting search all day yesterday and last evening for some new clue to the guilty parties, but no further arrests were made. The persons originally arrested, including FRANCIS VINCENT, Jr., a son of the deceased, still remain in custody.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the inquest in the case was resumed before Coroner CONNERY. As on the previous day's examination, a large number of friends of the deceased and others were present. The following was the additional evidence taken:

Mark Cohen, sworn—I am a private watchman; about ten o'clock on Tuesday evening as I was coming from Frankfort-street into William-street I met a young man named John Kenny, who said he had been looking some time for a Policeman; he said that Mr. Vincent had been stabbed and asked me to go to his place, which I did; I found Mr. Hilton at the store, and immediately went out to give an alarm, which brought officer Salter to the place; Salter and myself undertook to raise the dead body of Mr. Vincent, but were unable to do it; Mr. Hilton went away, but I directly brought him back, when he was taken in charge by an officer to be detained as a witness; several officers of the Second and Fourth Wards and myself went at once in search of the murderers; we looked through Vandewater and other streets; when I first went to Mr. Vincent's place there was nobody there but Mr. Hilton; Mr. Hilton was cut on the head and bleeding; I don't know anything about the murder; I never heard any threats by anybody against Mr. Vincent; nobody passed me as I went up to the store; I did not have hold of any one to arrest him or otherwise before going to the scene of the murder.

John Kenny, sworn—I reside at No. 9 Frankfort-street; about ten minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night I was waiting for a friend to come out of the lager-bier saloon at No. 12 or No. 14 North William-street, when my attention was called to the breaking of glass in the street near Frankfort-street; on looking down the street I saw three or four men come rushing out of Mr. Vincent's place; they ran up into Old William-street, and then disappeared; I went down near Mr. Vincent's place, and saw two men and two women standing on the opposite side of the street, looking towards the store; I asked what the matter was, and they said "there had been a muss over the way;" three of us went over to see what the difficulty was; we met Mr. Hilton coming out the door; he appeared in an exhausted condition; I asked what had taken place; he replied, "There has been a bad row here," and pointed to the dead body of Mr. Vincent lying on the floor; he said he did not know the men who killed Mr. Vincent, but he thought they were Spaniards, and that he had seen them there on the Sunday night previous; I told Mr. Hilton not to leave the premises, and immediately got on top of a barrel and shouted "Police" at the top of my voice; after calling several times, and no policeman coming, I went in the direction of Frankfort-street to look for an officer, when I met Mr. Cohen, a private watchman; Mr. Cohen rapped for the Police, after which he and myself and several others went into Mr. Vincent's store; Mr. Vincent was lying on his face, on the floor, bleeding profusely; a table was turned partly on top of him; I could not identify either of the four men I saw running from Mr. Vincent's place; one of them was a tall thin man and wore a hat and dark clothes; I did not see his face; one of the men was of middling height, and was dressed in dark clothes; the other two were smaller; I met Mr. Hilton in front of Mr. Vincent's store; he was shivering, and appeared to be very much frightened; I was never in Mr. Vincent's place before; I do not know whether Mr. Cohen could have seen the men run away, as I do not know where he was; did not see him with any one standing on a corner; it was nearly ten minutes after I saw the men run that I saw Mr. Cohen.

George M. Jacobs, sworn—I am a jeweler at No. 100 Chatham-street; about two weeks ago I heard that Mr. Seiller was stabbed at his place in Pearl-street; I saw four men running up the street, and hearing Mr. Seiller cry "murder," I gave them a wide berth; I do not know who the men were, and cannot describe their dress or general appearance; I did not see the injured man; I related the fact to a private watchman.

Stephen D. O'Keefe, sworn—I am attached to the Second Precinct Police; I was taken by Mr. Renny to Mr. Vincent's store about twenty minutes after ten o'clock Tuesday night; Thomas Starkey was with him; I took charge of the place and sent for a Sergeant and a posse of Police; the Sergeant took the money ($5 00) which was in the money-drawer and handed it to Sergeant Seaman, of the Fourth Ward; I took Mr. Hilton in charge; we were ordered to look after the murderers; we went to No. 5 Vandewater-street first, and there arrested Miguel de Lorenzo; he came undressed to the door and opened it; he seemed to be surprised, but said that he had been in the house from nine o'clock the evening previous; the clothes he put on were lying on his bed; I observed no blood on them; I went with his wife across the street to get a man who could speak English; two young men told me that *Mr. Cohen had one of the murderers in his custody and let him go*; the young men who told me this are named Caroigioli, and live in old William-street, but at what number I do not know; the clothes the prisoner has on now are those he put on the night he was arrested.

Daniel D. Sutton, sworn—I am attached to the Sixth Ward police; I was the first officer at the scene of the murder; I was in Chatham-street when I was informed that there was a disturbance in North William-street; I went to Mr. Vincent's store and met Mr. Cohen at the door, who told me that a man inside had been murdered; I don't know the man who told me of the disturbance; I went into the store and found a man lying on his left side, and blood issuing from his chest; I raised him up; he did not seem to be dead but his head fell on his shoulder, and then I knew he was dead; I did not see Mr. Cohen have hold of any man on my way to the scene of the murder.

Joseph Caroigioli, sworn—I live at No. 215 William-street; I am a plasterer; about 10 o'clock Tuesday night I heard of the murder of Mr. Vincent; previous to hearing of the murder I passed by Mr. Vincent's place and looked in at the window and saw three men inside; I could recognize the men if I should see them again; I saw three men there on the Sunday night previous; I cannot identify either of the prisoners as the men I saw at Mr. Vincent's place; I was told by a young man that he pointed out two of the murderers to Cohen, and Cohen let them go.

By a Juror—Mr. Hilton was not in the store when I saw the three men there; I heard three or four men accuse Cohen of letting the men go; I accused him myself of letting the men go; Cohen said he caught no one.

Lewis Caroigioli, sworn—I am a brother of the previous witness; I heard some persons say that Mr. Cohen had a man in his custody and let him go.

Balthasar Bouroschletel, sworn—I live at No. 29 Rose-street; I left No. 27 Frankfort-street a little after ten o'clock on Tuesday night; I saw private watchman Cohen seize a man and tell him, "I arrest you;" I cannot tell what passed between Cohen and the other man, but this I know, the man ran away from Cohen; Mr. Hilton was not the man.

Andrew Glass, sworn—I reside at No. 11 Frankfort-street; on the night of the murder I was walking from Frankfort-street to William-street when I heard an alarm rap; I met Cohen and he told me a man had been murdered at Mr. Vincent's place; I did not see any man running from Cohen.

The Death and Burial of General Cavaignac.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

It was not a little singular that the news of the death of General CAVAIGNAC, which occurred on Wednesday afternoon last, was not known in Paris till Friday. Of all the journals only one, the *Siecle*, contained a notice of the death on Friday morning, and yet the dead body of the General arrived in Paris Wednesday night. It was thus that my letter of Thursday last contained no notice of the death, and that it was received by telegraph at Liverpool before the departure of the steamer.

Perhaps you do not, like certain London journals, keep stowed away in pigeon holes, the biography of distinguished men, ready for immediate use, in case of a sudden death; yet it is quite certain that before the arrival of this you will have published a biographical sketch of the illustrious deceased I need only, therefore, to notice the events attending the funeral, and some other incidents that may not perhaps otherwise reach you.

The disease of the General was a hypertrophy of the heart, with, at the same time, an attenuation of the walls of the ventricles. In other words, the superficies of the organ was augmented, without a corresponding augmentation of its substance. The capacity of the cavities were increased, and the walls being thinned, were unable to throw out regularly the increased quantity of blood received. In this condition it is easy to understand that any sudden emotion might cause the hasty rush of more blood into the cavities of the heart than the thinned and weakened organ was able to throw out again, and a rupture and sudden death must be the consequence. This is exactly what occurred in the case of General CAVAIGNAC. He had just discharged his gun at a bird, and suddenly feeling indisposed, he handed the gun to a domestic, and staggering into the latter's arms, exclaimed, "I am dying," and expired almost instantly.

A letter of General CAVAIGNAC's, written to a friend, M. SENARD, Senator, in July last, proves that the deceased had anticipations of his melancholy end. He said, "I suppose you, my dear friend, are still sharing your time between the Palace and St. Cloud. For my own part, I am not shared at all. I am shriveling and doubling up here in one corner of La Sarthe, where I have arranged myself a shelter, trying to forget that I pass my life between smotherings and palpitations, and experiencing daily that there is nothing in the world less great than a great heart."

You know the history of General CAVAIGNAC's marriage. A beautiful girl, the daughter of a rich banker of the name of ODIER, fell in love with the chivalric General after the events of 1848, without ever having been presented to him. Like the wife of LAMARTINE, she was inspired with love by his works, or rather by his deeds, and sought proper means to offer him her heart, her hand and her fortune. It was a happy union, and the distress of the widow can well be conceived at this sudden bereavement. The heroism she displayed, however, in this trying moment, shows that she is a woman of determined character. She caused her dead husband to be placed in a carriage, and, mounting in by his side, with a friend and her only child, a boy of fours of age, who thought his father sleeping, she started to the railroad. Arrived at the railroad, (150 miles from Paris,) she demanded a special train to convey her to Paris with the corpse. Her request was at first refused. She said, with firmness, "Gentlemen, I am the widow of General CAVAIGNAC, who has just died, and it is his body I wish to convey to Paris. I *must* have what I ask. Will you telegraph to Paris for orders?" The telegraph was put in operation, and the request was granted. The carriage, with the dead body, was driven into an open car, and came to Paris express, and thus, without ever changing the body, was driven to the late residence of the illustrious deceased, No. 27 Rue de Londres.

The funeral took place on Saturday at noon, and drew together, perhaps, a hundred thousand people—about one-half as many as were at the funeral of BERANGER, or rather in the vicinity of the house on that day. But the *blouses* were few at CAVAIGNAC's funeral. The deceased General was in fact more loved by the upper *bourgeoisie*, by the rich merchant class, than by the people. The events of June, 1848, in the streets of Paris, fixed and defined sympathies and aversions towards CAVAIGNAC. The Government did not send a carriage as they should have done, nor were they represented by a single official, outside of the personal friends of the deceased. The funeral programme was ordered in accordance to a law of the first Empire, which accords to Marshals a representation from each branch of the army, for a General of Division, a representation from each arm of a division, a General of Brigade, from each arm of a Brigade, and so on. General CAVAIGNAC had the funeral of a General of Division. The Infantry of the Line formed the guard of the roadway along the route to the cemetery of Montmartre. Messrs. GOUDCHOUX, BASTIDE, GUINARD and PAYARD, (the latter a workman, to represent the people,) held the cordons of the bier. The official mourners were Gen. CAVAIGNAC, uncle of the deceased, and Messrs. ODIER and son. After the bier followed several thousand men, with uncovered heads, among whom could be seen all the notabilities of the Republican Party of Paris, former Ministers and Representatives of the people, literary men, artists and men of science. Among this immense number of remarkable heads none was so conspicuous as that of ALEXANDRE DUMAS, with its towering mountain of curly almost gray hair. LAMARTINE is not announced as having been present; but I thought I saw him in a carriage with M. ODILON BARROT.

As the cortège passed the gate of the cemetery and perhaps one hundred of the persons nearest the bier had passed in, the gate was suddenly closed in the face of the thousands who had followed on foot from the Church and with bare heads, to be present at the last scene in the history of this distinguished man. The Government was not afraid of a demonstration from these men, although that procession contained every dangerous enemy in the country; but the Government does not consider itself under any obligation to treat this party with politeness. At the funeral of BERANGER, the procession was marched purposely over a drawbridge on the canal, and when the bier and the official people had passed the bridge, it was swung open, cutting off the rest. The closing of the Montmartre gate was a piece of the same kind of tactics.

This was the first time the whole Republican party, or rather the whole of the leaders or *bourgeoisie* of the Republican party had been brought together since the *coup d'état*. As a whole they struck me as an exceptional body of men. They looked like thinkers, a little dreamy, enthusiastic, like lovers of *isms*. Their heads were oddly shaped, and there were more blonde-haired men than are ordinarily seen in a large multitude in France. Their countenances were roughly stamped, and showed character in every line. But look at an imperial assemblage at the Tuileries or at any of the official occasions of the present day. You see a body of polite, smooth, fashionable-looking people, remarkable for nothing but their characterless prettiness. But they have the advantage over the first in not being one-idea'ed men, of having minds well balanced, if not brilliant, and of being capable of time-serving to secure position and a fortune.

I saw but one demonstration of feeling at this funeral. A *bourgeois* was standing near some workmen, in blouses and caps as the bier passed In France it is a universal, and a very commendable custom, to take off the hat when one passes a funeral, no matter whether the coffin is in unpainted pine or in mahogany. The *bourgeois* in question would not take off his hat as the corpse of General CAVAIGNAC passed.

"Take off your hat!" said one of the *blouses*.

No reply from the *bourgeois*.

"Take off your hat!" shouted two or three *blouses* in chorus.

"That's my opinion," said the gentleman, with a look of defiance.

"Well, then, take that for your opinion!" and a heavy fist descended on the anti-Republican's new hat, smashing it into a caléche over his eyes and ears.

The death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC will leave a vacancy in the new legislature elected this year. It was not yet known whether the General intended to take the oath or not, but it was generally believed that he would not. This made the position embarrassing for at least two or three other colleagues of the Republican Party elected at the same time, who had not the same reasons for refusing the oath as he, and yet who felt partly bound to follow his example. All the Republican deputies will now undoubtedly take their seats, unless either M. GOUDCHOUX or M. CARNOT aspire to the position of leader left vacant by M. CAVAIGNAC. But this is hardly probable, so that this death removes a constraint from the Republican deputies and leaves them free in their action toward the Government. Whatever they may do they will be alone responsible for the act. Another Republican can hardly be elected in Gen. CAVAIGNAC's place, although the effort will be made, and the contest may be close.

The Emperor also will feel a restraint removed in the death of Gen. CAVAIGNAC. He hated him—that is the word—and feared him as well. CAVAIGNAC repressed the red flag in June, as LAMARTINE had done in February—the one with fine words, the other with grape and canister. But CAVAIGNAC was none the less the head and the support of that great revolutionary party, of mixed elements no doubt, which was the living, menacing enemy of the Imperialists. So long as he lived, that party had a great military chief upon whom they could rely, and around whom they would have rallied with confidence. There is no other great military man to supply his place in a moment of sudden action, for LAMORICIERE and CHANGARNIER are in exile, and BOSQUET has gone over to the enemy. This death then plants another stone in the arch which sustains the present dynasty.

Mr. SPENCER, the United States Consul at Paris, appointed to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Hon. DUNCAN MCRAE, some months ago, has arrived in Paris, and assumed the duties of his office. The officer who performed the duties during this *interregnum* of several months, was the former clerk of the office, Mr. HUTTON, an Englishman, and a most faithful, conscientious, and efficient man.

For the aid of those who may be interested, just now, in comparing the speed of American with European horses, I can state that the time made by *Monarque*, in one of his late races at Longchamps, against *Monarchist*, who pushed the former more than he is in the habit of being pushed, was 6,000 metres in 6:20. *Monarque* is the horse, it will be recollected, who gained the Goodwood Cup this year. He is now decidedly the fastest horse in France, and his speed may be fairly estimated by the above time. MALAKOFF.

Paris Fashions for November.

From Le Follet.

The make of dresses is an important question at the present moment. If things take their natural course, basques seem destined to be quite laid aside; they are now scarcely ever allowed in full dress, but are sufficiently adopted in walking and home dress to insure their tolerance for one more season. This affords a good opportunity—for those ladies to whom they are unbecoming—to discontinue them.

In some of the rich silks and new materials now appearing, these trimmings are woven in; thus, on a ground of dark blue, green, or dove color, are quilles of black velvet, which, when fringed at the bottom, suit well for a double skirt. On lighter and brighter colors, flounces of black lace are so well imitated that they almost require to be touched to be quite sure they are on the dress. On others the pattern is *en tablier*, with bows, also, in the design. Others in shaded and black stripes, with lace arranged *en echelle* on the lower stripes.

Fancy reps, poplins and cotelines are also manufactured in the same manner, representing a half-breadth in stripes of various widths mixed, or in a mixture of colors suitable to the ground of the dress; sometimes only of two, the pattern being in the darker color. Light materials are quite abandoned for the present, and are very often replaced by poplins, which, whether plain or in plaid, always make a useful and cheerful-looking dress.

The basquine is very much in vogue. It is made longer than ever, and becomes almost an open dress. When it is in silk this is very well; but in cloth it should certainly be made shorter. Casaques are also made in black taffetas, lined and trimmed either with one wide plaiting, *à la vielle*, or with two rows narrower, placed apart sometimes with a headed frill nearly eight inches broad, or with two not headed, either pinked or scalloped. These are generally narrower than the others. When made of colored silk, and worn with dresses trimmed *en tablier*, they make a very pretty in-door dress.

With regard to mantles, the simple shawl-shape, either single or double, prevails up to the present.

At this season shawls are always worn. The Indian cashmere holds the first place; then follows the French. Shawls embroidered in colored silks with which gold is sometimes mixed, are very rich and pretty, but extremely expensive. Algerians and Junisiens shawls of bright colors are very fashionable.

We have lately seen a pretty dinner dress, which was of Irish poplin, light brown. The skirt was ornamented by six black satin bayaderes stripes, broachées in all colors. Plain high body, with bayadere stomacher; the revers, bretelles, and large open sleeves trimmed to match.

Another of gros grains, with two skirts; the lower one ornamented with two flounces, edged with taffetas of the same shade as the dress—the upper one, on the sides, with two lozenges formed of wide black velvet. A velvet of the same width was placed flat through the middle of the lozenges, with a long tassel at the end. The flat tight body trimmed to match the upper skirt as well as the Persanes sleeves.

Another, a dress of green Chinese satin, with flounces edged with a crossway plaid velvet, white, green and black, the two latter colors predominating. The deep basques trimmed to match, and on the front of the body had four rows of crossway plaid, with tassels at the extremities. The loose sleeves nearly covered with the above-mentioned velvet, and the under-sleeves trimmed to match.

The full dress, one of great elegance, was made of white gros de Tour, with double skirt. On each side of the upper skirt were quilles formed of bouillonnes of tulle, on which were gracefully rolled strings of rock coral. These quilles were carried fan shape on each side of the body, ending at the shoulders in several strings of coral, falling over the arms. At the bottom of the under row was a wide bouillone of tulle, spotted here and there with small pieces of coral. Coiffure: a wreath of coral, with small strings falling over the bandeau and neck.

The shape of bonnets has not yet been very much altered. Straw is rather less *recherché*, unless, indeed, it is autumnized (if we may be allowed to coin a word) by ends of black lace, or of ribbon velvet, accompanied by flowers of the season, such as asters, dahlias, chrysanthemums, &c.

Cerise, or rather ponceau velvet, is much used for trimming; the front edge and the curtain are bordered with it, either with or without black lace; whilst oak-leaves, willow, or ivy complete the graceful effect.

The most fashionable colors for bonnets are white, bleu de Chine, or maize; either in satin or velvet. The satins are trimmed with blonde and feathers, marabouts, or plumes de coq, according to the degree of elegance of the toilet. Velvet bonnets are also trimmed with feathers, especially birds of Paradise, or tassels formed of small feathers.

For the inside of bonnets a bandeau of flowers is much used; for this is sometimes substituted a bandeau of velvet, bright blue or ponceau, and edged with grelots of jets, which is very elegant. The bandeau is ended with a velvet bow, or a bouquet of flowers.

The strings are worn wide and long, of the same shade as the bonnet. If, however, feathers are in great favor for trimmings, flowers are scarcely less so; particularly for tulle or crape bonnets, or those made for concerts or the theatre.

As coiffures, wreaths of flowers are much worn, some of them, indeed, very full and large; many have smaller wreaths falling from them over the shoulders. They talk of mixing gold leaves with these wreaths, but at present it is only talk. The favorite flowers are pink cactus, Cape clematis, hops, and willow; the latter falls most gracefully over the shoulders.

A very costly pelerine, although simple in form, was made with insertions of Brussels lace and bouillonnes of tulle, edged with narrow black velvet. Round the pelerine was a wide Brussels lace. On the front were placed three boucles of black velvet,

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

From latest European Journals.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS ON BOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes: "On Saturday, the depositions of GEO. JELFORD, pilot, and PETER MITCHELL, seaman, on board the New-York bark *John Brookman*, were taken before the Sunderland magistrates, as to proceedings on Friday afternoon, on board the vessel, while lying in Sunderland Roads. There was a shortness of hands on board, and MITCHELL, with other two British seamen, remonstrated with the Captain, CHAS. BROOKMAN, on the subject, when the Master seized a hatchet, and inflicted a severe wound on the head of JOHN IRVINE, one of the three men. While he was lying bleeding on the deck, the third man was beaten most unmercifully by the mates, and MITCHELL was also chased round the deck till he jumped overboard for his life. The pilot, fearing for his own safety, hailed his boat and got over the side. MITCHELL, who could not swim, was picked up by the same boat. The pilot reported the whole case to the authorities when he came on shore, but his ignorance of the course taken by the vessel, which sailed for New-York immediately after he left her, induced the Mayor to desist from sending a steamer in pursuit. The depositions are to be forwarded to Lord CLARENDON, the Foreign Secretary."

REVOLT IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—A letter from Athens says: The scenes of riotous sedition which took place at Corfu on the arrival of the first news of the Indian mutiny, are still fresh in the memory of the public. There was an outcry against the British Government; there was a demand for an instant abolition of the Protectorate, and for a union of the Ionian Islands with the Kingdom of Greece. These feelings, so far from having decreased since then, seem on the contrary to have augmented in intensity. Exaggerated accounts of reverses of the British army in India have been circulated amongst the Ionian people. For them the approaching downfall of English power has been confidently predicted, and the glorious day which is to witness the union of the entire Greek race, and the disparition of the British flag from the Seven Islands, has been declared to be near at hand. Emissaries have been sent by the leaders of this agitation into Greece, and into every country where it was supposed that a revolt against British power would meet with sympathy and support. Things have of late assumed so grave a character in the Ionian Islands, that Lord LYONS has removed into the neighborhood with his fleet.

IMMENSE CROWD TO HEAR MR. SPURGEON.—Mr. SPURGEON recently preached at St. George's Hall, Bradford. The influx of strangers was very great. It is believed that 4,300 persons were present at the first service. In the evening the doors were besieged for hours before they were opened. On the opening the rush was tremendous. Women shrieked, and men shouted, and the outward portion of the living wave pressed forward. The heavy stone balustrade inclosing the area by the kitchen of the restaurant gave way, and the top stones, five feet long and above a foot broad, with supporting stone pillars, were hurled into the area, smashing a portion of the iron railings of the steps in their descent, and themselves also smashed. A terrible cry rose at the moment, but, as if by instinct, and obeying one impulse, the living tide swung backward, and were thus, as if by a miracle, prevented from being precipitated headlong after the parapet, when fatal consequences must have ensued from the falling of masses upon each other. As it was, no person was hurt except from the crush and the fright, and the hall proceeded to fill, and at the proper time the service was proceeded with.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—The *Espana*, of Madrid, in a late issue, contains the following singularly-worded paragraph: "The Queen gave yesterday afternoon a new proof of her piety and devotion. Having met the Divine Majesty in the Calle de Atocha, the magnanimous ISABELLA ceded immediately her carriage to the King of Kings, and, in spite of her delicate situation, accompanied him to the house No. 133 of the said street, after which she followed him on his return to the parish church. But, before reaching the palace Her Majesty again encountered the Holy Communion, which, leaving the church of Santa Cruz, was proceeding towards the Plazuela del Angel, and our beloved Sovereign again showed her Christian piety by accompanying it also. The persons who witnessed these magnanimous acts of devotion broke out into unanimous acclamations, and repeated them with veritable enthusiasm."

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—M. PRIGNE-DELACOURT, of Ouscamp, who has been for some time engaged in directing excavations on a spot between Caisne and Cuts near Noyon, called "Le Mont de Choisy," a mound artificially formed in by-gone times, and intended, it would seem, for an altar or place of worship, has just brought to light a complete bust of natural size, evidently representing an Apollo. The head of the god is encircled with a ribbon, whence rich tresses flow on his shoulders. Two flames are issuing from his forehead right and left, a mantle covers the shoulders and breast, leaving the neck bare, which is remarkable for elegance of design. The figure to all appearance is of the earlier period of the Roman dominion in Gaul, and is therefore, in reality, the Gallic Apollo, called Bellen; for the Gauls had modified their own mythology so as to blend it with that of the conquerors. The excavations are being actively continued, in the hope of making further discoveries.

THE VOICE OF THE LORD.—REBECCA MOUNTFORD was tried at Knutsford, England, for stealing and concealing in her stays £7 10s., the money of her mistress, Mrs. CHAPPELLS, of Puddle Bank. The money had been taken out of a box in Mrs. CHAPPELLS' room, and the defence was, that SOLOMON CHAPPELLS, one of the prosecutor's sons, must have himself taken it and given it to the prisoner. On the cross-examination of Mrs. CHAPPELLS, the following amusing dialogue took place: *Mr. McIntyre*—How came you to guess, Mrs. CHAPPELLS, where you would find the money? *Witness*—Well, I'll tell you. I prayed to the Lord that he would reveal to me where my money was, and the Lord answered me by a voice, and the voice said, "You'll find your money in BECCA'S stays." *Mr. McIntyre*—Was not the Lord's voice something like SOLOMON'S? [Much laughter.] *Witness*—Yes, it was, very like. [Roars of laughter.] After this revelation it was by no means marvelous that the jury acquitted the prisoner.

THE ARTIST'S GLOVE.—At a concert lately given at the Court of Vienna in honor of LIZST, the great artiste having left his glove on the piano, there was an instantaneous rush to the instrument to obtain possession of the relic. The struggle among the ladies was tremendous, and, in the *bazurre*, the glove was torn in pieces, but each lady proclaimed herself delighted with the small remnant which fell to her share. One of the Princesses Waldeck, who captured the top of the thumb, has had it set in the handle of her eye-glass, where, surrounded by brilliants, it excites perpetual envy amongst her unsuccessful rivals.

A NEW SECT.—A respectable correspondent writes to the Inverness *Courier* concerning a new sect or body termed "The Church of the ancient faith." One of these churches, he says, has lately, through the medium of handbills, been introduced to the notice of a parish in the Highlands. "It pretends to be more tolerant than the free church or the Roman Catholics, and lays claim to certain covenanted mercies with Heaven as its peculiar right. The patron saint is represented as having been a grandson of Fingal!"

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE NEW-YORK DOG FANCIER.—The London *Herald* says: "A somewhat singular presentation was made to her Majesty, at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday last. Mr. E. BUTLER, of New-York, had the honor of introducing his remarkably fine American dog "Prince" to her Majesty and the Court, in the quadrangle. This dog was born in Pennsylvania, and resembles in color somewhat the coach-dog of other days. He is remarkably docile, yet possesses unusual courage and strength."

THE HOLY GIRDLE OF THE VIRGIN kept in the church of Tortosa—which is supposed to possess peculiar virtues for pregnant women, and which Spanish princesses in an interesting situation have for the space of two hundred and fifty years been accustomed to adore—was on the 29th ult. solemnly conveyed to the palace by the Patriarch of the Indias, and was paid homage to with every appearance of the most fervent piety by the Queen, the King, and the nobleman and gentlemen of the Court.

DISCOVERY OF NEW PLANETS.—M. GOLDSCHMIDT, upon the 19th of September last, added a 48th and 49th asteroid to the number of the small planets revolving within the orbit of Jupiter. The same astronomer had discovered shortly before the 45th; Mr. PEGSON, at the Radcliffe observatory, the 46th, upon the 16th of August; and the 47th by M. LUTHER, at Bilk, upon the 15th of September.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. CHARLES T. BRIGHT, engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, is engaged raising the cable payed out from Valencia by the United States frigate *Niagara*; operations for relaying it will be resumed about May or June, with every prospect of success.

The Academy of Fine Arts, at Milan, has offered a prize of 60,000 lire for the best model of a statue of LEONARDO DA VINCI, to be erected through the munificence of the Emperor of Austria.

The anchor of the *Great Eastern* was broken before her launch was attempted. During the process of testing it gave way at a test of 94 tons.

The acknowledged posthumus songs of BERANGER were published in Paris on the 3d inst.

THE MORMON WAR.

Army Dispatches from Colonels Alexander and Johnston.

Colonel Alexander to the Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY FOR UTAH,
CAMP WINFIELD, U. T., Oct. 9, 1857.

Colonel S. Cooper, Adjutant-General, U. S. A.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have assumed command of the troops of the United States, consisting of part of the army for Utah, which are now encamped at this point. These troops are the 5th Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the 10th Infantry, and the batteries of Artillery (6 and 12-pounders) commanded by Captains PHELPS, 4th Artillery, and RENO, Ordnance Department, respectively. This camp is situated on Ham's Fork, a tributary of Black's Fork, which is in turn a tributary of Green River, about 15 miles above the junction of the two forks. Fort Bridger is distant, in a southeast direction, about 30 miles. The 10th Infantry reached here Sept. 28—PHELPS' battery on the following day. The 5th Infantry arrived Oct. 4, and RENO's battery on the same day. On the 5th inst. I assumed command, for reasons which I conceive to be of the greatest importance to the troops and their supplies, and of which I shall have the honor to make a full report when a safe and more certain opportunity of sending dispatches presents itself. At present I can give only a statement of what has occurred since my arrival, and report the disposition I have determined to make of the troops.

On the day after reaching Ham's Fork, and at the first camp I made on it, I received the inclosed letters from GOV. YOUNG and Lieutenant-General WELLS. The propositions they contain, however absurd they are, showed conclusively that a determined opposition to the power of the Government was intended. I had met Capt. VAN VLIET on the 21st of September, returning from Salt Lake City, and was informed by him that, although the Mormons, or, rather, Governor YOUNG, were determined to oppose an entrance into the city, yet he was assured that no armed resistance would be attempted if we went no further than Fort Bridger and Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than one hundred contractors' wagons had been parked for nearly three weeks on Ham's Fork without defence, and had been unmolested, although they contained provisions and supplies which would have been of great use to the Mormons.

Upon receiving these letters, I prepared for defence and to guard the supplies near us until the nearest troops came up. I replied to Governor YOUNG's letter, a copy of which I inclose, and have not had any further correspondence with him. On the morning of the 5th of October the Mormons burnt two trains of Government stores on Green River and on the Big Sandy, and a few wagons belonging to Mr. PERRY, sutler of the 10th Infantry, which were a few miles behind the latter train. Colonel WAITE, of the Fifth, though not anticipating any act of the kind, was preparing to send back a detachment to these trains from his camp on Black's Fork when he received from some teamsters who came in, the intelligence of their being burned. No doubt now existed that the most determined hostility might be expected on the part of the Mormons, and it became necessary, from the extreme lateness of the season, to adopt some immediate course for Wintering the troops and preserving the supply trains with us. After much deliberation, and assisted by the counsel of the senior officers, I have determined to move the troops by the following route: Up Ham's Fork about eighteen miles, to a road called Sublette's Cut-off; along that road to Bear River and Soda Spring; on arriving at Soda Spring two routes will be open—one down Bear River Valley, towards the Salt Lake, and one to the northeast, towards the Wind River Mountains, where good valleys for Wintering the troops and stock can be found. The adoption of one of these will be decided by the following circumstances: If the force under my command is sufficient to overcome the resistance which I expect to meet at Soda Spring, I shall endeavor to force my way into the valley of Bear River, and occupy some of the Mormon villages, because I am under the impression that the Mormons, after a defeat, will be willing to treat and bring provisions for sale. The supplies on hand will last six months, and if I can get possession of a town in Bear River Valley I can easily fortify and hold it all Winter. There are also several supply trains in the rear, to which I have communicated, and if they receive my letter in time they will be saved and can join us. If the Mormons are too streng for us, which I do not anticipate, the other road will be adopted, and I will make the best of my way to the mountains and tent for the Winter.

I desire to impress upon you the fact that I, though not the Commander appointed to this army, have adopted this course because the safety of the troops absolutely depends upon an immediate effort, and having information which makes it certain that the Commander will not reach here before the 20th inst., and it we wait until that time we cannot leave the valley. The information I allude to is to the effect that Col. JOHNSTON had relieved Gen. HARNEY, and had not left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September, and thirty days is the least possible time in which he can arrive here. I cannot, for fear of this being intercepted, tell you the strength of my command or send returns of it. It is strong enough to defend itself and its supplies; whether it is able to assume and sustain an offensive position remains to be seen; but should the commands which I have heard are in the rear come up in time, I think we will have sufficient force to carry out an active invasion. If we are obliged to winter in the mountains, you can perceive by a reference to STANSBURY's maps that we will have an open road to Salt Lake City in the Spring, and one which I am told is open early. By this one attack can be made and attention called from the main road, (that by Fort Bridger,) which may then be traversed by troops. The Bear River route is, however, said to be the best one in the valley. The other passes through cañons that can be defended by a handfull against thousands, and it is moreover so easily obstructed that in a week it could be made utterly impassable. The want of cavalry is severely felt, and we are powerless on account of this deficiency to effect any chastisement of the marauding bands that are constantly hovering about us. On the 7th inst. I detached Captain MARCY, 5th Infantry, with four companies to Green River, to collect what he could find serviceable from the burnt trains, and to disperse any bodies of Mormons he found.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that my acts will meet the approval of the Government, and on the first opportunity I will make a fuller and more detailed report. It is unquestionably the duty of the Government to quell by overwhelming force this treasonable rebellion of the Governor and people of Utah, and I most urgently impress upon the War Department the fact that the small body of troops here will need reinforcements and supplies as soon as they can possibly be got here next Spring. I would further respectfully suggest that troops should be sent from California and Oregon. It is said that the road from California to Salt Lake is passable all Winter, and it is certainly so much earlier in the Spring than that from the States.

Your obedient servant,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel 10th Infantry, commanding.

Colonel Johnston to the Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
CAMP ON THE THREE CROSSINGS OF SWEET WATER, Oct. 13, 1857.

MAJOR—To-night two men who live at Fort Laramie, and who had been sent on express to Colonel ALEXANDER, arrived at our camp on their way back. From them I learn that the Mormons, having interposed a force in rear of our troops then encamped at Ham's Fork of Green river, succeeded in burning three supply trains, with their contents. A message from Colonel ALEXANDER was sent by them to Colonel C. F. SMITH, instructing him to protect the trains in the rear, which contain the clothing, Sibley tents, subsistence, &c. The orders with regard to the march of the cavalry and companies of the Sixth having been countermanded, leaves Colonel SMITH with only twenty-two men. Forty-seven men of his command were left at Laramie as the Governor's escort. Lieut. SMITH, of the Dragoons, is four days march behind us, with two companies of dragoons, the forty-seven men of Col. SMITH's command and twenty-five dragoons of my escort who were left at Laramie to come on with Lieutenant SMITH; his command will number about 200 men. I have ordered him to hasten forward and join Colonel SMITH's command. We will march in the morning, and expect to encamp with Colonel SMITH to-morrow night. The express man says Col. ALEXANDER would attempt to reach the valley of Salt Lake by the Bear River. It is much further than by the usual route, and why he selects it I could not learn, unless from the probability of the grass being burnt by the Mormons on the direct route. These men say that it is certain that they will burn the grass on the route they are about to pursue. Under these circustances, if I could communicate with Colonel ALEXANDER, I would direct him to take up a good position for the Winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Colonel ALEXANDER.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
A. S. JOHNSTON, Colonel 2d Cavalry,
Commanding Army of Utah.

Major IRVIN MCDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, New-York City.

A correspondent of the Fort Smith (Arkansas) *Herald*, under date of Oct. 23, furnishes a highly interesting account of the inauguration of ALFRED WADE, the first Governor of the Choctaw nation.

A workingmen's Temperance Society has been organized at Albany.

The *Anglo-Saxon*, a British American weekly, published in Boston for two years past, has stopped.

A CHAPTER OF CRIME.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDIES IN MARYLAND.

The *Baltimore Sun* of Tuesday says: On Sunday evening last this village was the scene of a tragical affair, which resulted in the almost instant killing of BENJAMIN DAWES and the dangerous wounding of JAMES CUNNINGHAM, both citizens of the place, by a man named GILLESPIE, who is supposed either to have been insane or under the influence of liquor at the time he committed the deed. Nothing in GILLESPIE's conduct previous to the occurrence had aroused suspicions touching his sanity, although he was regarded as eccentric and drank sometimes to excess. On the evening in question he attended the Methodist Church and conversed with the minister, who was alarmed at his wild language and said he thought he was insane. In a short time he left the church, and coming down town met a party of young men, among whom were the victims of his frenzy. He approached, flourishing a knife, and made a stab at CUNNINGHAM, cutting him in the breast. CUNNINGHAM caught at the knife and drew it from his bosom, but GILLESPIE jerked it away and plunged it into DAVIS up to the hilt. The blade, which was about four inches in length, struck in the left breast just below the nipple. The wound was mortal, and GILLESPIE was arrested.

SHOCKING MURDER IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

On Saturday last, at noon, a shocking murder was committed near Pennington's store, Harford County, Md., by a man named AND. THOMSON, the victim being HENRY FLETCHER, a respectable resident of the neighborhood and neighbor to the perpetrator. The particulars of the bloody occurrence are as follows: It seems that THOMSON came home drunk, and commenced whipping his wife. Her screams attracted the attention of Mr. FLETCHER, who was passing the house. He went in and, with a few words, tried to persuade THOMSON to desist. THOMSON retorted angrily, and, in a moment of passion, picked up a mowing scythe and struck FLETCHER a tremendous blow on the head with it, splitting his skull and killing him almost instantly. At the moment the fatal blow was struck a young man by the name of TROUT, on whose father's place THOMSON resided as tenant, came in to the rescue of Mrs. THOMSON, and endeavored to protect her, when the murderer, now inspired by a fiendlike ferocity, made at him with a weapon.

Young TROUT ran and THOMSON followed for several miles. It is said, until he became exhausted. When the murder became known, a number of the residents of the neighborhood collected, and whilst part remained near the bloody scene, part went in search of THOMSON, who had disappeared. On the same evening a jury of inquest was summoned, and an examination conducted by Mr. KIRKWOOD, one of the grand jurors of the county.

A verdict of death at the hands of the accused was rendered. The verdict was returned to the Court now sitting at Belair. The proper authorities are in pursuit of THOMSON, and it is probable he is ere this arrested. The murderer is 33 years of age, and has been in the County about eighteen months, and hailed originally from the State of New-York. After his settlement here he married, but he and his wife ever lived unhappily together.

TERRIBLE CASE OF LYNCHING IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

In Sullivan County in this State a terrible occurrence is said to have taken place last week. It is so like the Southwestern cases of Lynch law that it is hard to believe it of any part of New-York. The Monticello *Watchman* has the following account:

A man named WILLIAM TERPENNING lives in Rushville, in this County, who has the reputation of doing many of the evil acts perpetrated in that neighborhood. A day or two previous, a cow belonging to an individual with whom TERPENNING had quarreled, was "ham-strung," and suspicion at once rested on the scapegoat of the neighborhood. It is said that the evidence is rather strong against him. About 12 o'clock on Thursday morning, 11 men broke into TERPENNING's house, tied a rope around his neck, and dragged him from his bed. They then tied his hands behind him, took him to a secluded place, about a mile from his house, and commenced whipping him with horsewhips. They told him that they would lash him until he owned that he had cut the cow; but he denied having done so. They then tied his feet, and took turns at whipping, occasionally resting to ask him to confess; but he continued to protest his innocence until about 5 o'clock, when, he says, fearing that they would whip him to death, and they swearing that they would do if he did not own it, he acknowledged that he had ham-strung the animal. He was then taken to the house of one of the party, and, he alleges, his body exposed in an indecent manner. TERPENNING's wife followed the party, and was close by all the while they were maltreating her husband. She heard him cry, and plead with them not to kill him, but dared not go to his assistance. After the whipping was completed, she took his clothes to him. They dressed him, again tied his hands and feet, and in this manner he was brought to Monticello on Thursday morning. From the appearance of his body, he must have received from three to four hundred lashes. His whole person was cut and bruised in a shocking manner. The following persons, charged with this offence, have been arrested on a warrant issued by E. W. FAIRCHILD, Esq., and held to bail in the sum of $300 each: John Springsteed, Jacob Harris, Isaac Harris, George Wright, Isaac C. Harris, Matthew Krum, Thomas M. Hardenbergh, Artemas Wright, Franklin Alberti, David Cline, Gilbert Corgill. TERPENNING is now confined to his bed. The rumor that he had absconded is unfounded. Dr. CARROLL, of this village, visited him on Sunday. His body and limbs are very much swollen. Although he is generally acknowledged to be a hard case, public sentiment is very strong against the perpetrators of the outrage.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Courier* of the 11th has the following:

A woman named MARY DURAND was brutally murdered yesterday morning, by GEORGE STOVALL, with whom she had for some time been cohabiting. STOVALL is a notorious character. He was formerly a Baptist preacher in a neighboring State; and while there thus engaged, it is said, he married a widow, with two sons and a daughter. He seduced the latter; and when the result became manifest, and she was compelled to acknowledge it to her brother, the young man, mortified at the dishonor of the family, shot himself in a corn-field, putting his hat on a stalk to denote the spot in which he might be found. Mother and daughter fled to another State, whither the other member of the family had previously gone. STOVALL followed them thither; but the citizens rose up and forced him off. He borrowed a horse there, which he brought hither and sold. He afterwards kept a negro yard on Common-street. He married again in this city; but his intemperate habits and violent disposition led to a separation. It is known on the police records that he, on one occasion, shot at his wife. His connection with a colored woman named MARTHA GILLMORE, also made him the subject of town talk. Yesterday morning, shortly before 6 o'clock, they were heard quarreling in their room, and presently the woman was heard shrieking, and then rushing into an adjacent room, with the blood streaming from her neck, calling with a half-choked, gurgling voice, on the occupant to save her, and, as it were, endeavoring to get into her bed for protection, but falling on the floor and dying almost immediately. The wounds she had received were terrible indeed. Two half severed the head from the body. Immediately after committing the deed the murderer jumped into a well in the yard; but its known shallowness, and the speed with which he scrambled out, afford no room for the supposition that he could have intended to injure himself. He was arrested.

A BURGLAR, COUNTERFEITER AND KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

A man, named CHARLES MORRIS *alias* Young and other names, is in custody in Raleigh, N. C., on a charge of being a burglar, counterfeiter and kidnapper. He was caught in passing bad money, a set of burglars' tools was found in his possession, and sundry negro boys have confessed they were enticed away from their masters by him. He bears marks of having been severely whipped. He insists that he is insane, and says he can prove it, but refuses to tell where he is from.

A FORGER ON BARNUM.

A man named NICHOLS, was on trial in Cleveland on Tuesday, on a charge of forging the name of P. T. BARNUM as acceptor of certain drafts. By advice of counsel he pleaded guilty, and judgment was suspended. The prosecuting officer informed the Court that several other indictments were pending against NICHOLS, that the principal witness, Mr. BARNUM, is a relative of the accused, their mothers being sisters, that others are struck through the accused, and that complicity having been charged between the witness and NICHOLS in the transactions for which the latter was arraigned, Mr. BARNUM felt it his duty to attend this trial, and in case of conviction desired that the remaining indictments should not be prosecuted. The Court said they would be passed for the present.

RAILROAD ROBBERS CONVICTED.

CHARLES COOPER, one of the gang of robbers who plundered the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad of goods in Wayne County, was tried

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration—They Will (Under Protest) Take the Seguine's Point Accommodations.

The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday, at the office in Worth-street, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The following communication was ordered to be sent to the Commissioners for the provision of a temporary Quarantine accommodations at Seguine's Point:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1857.

Messrs. Hall, Bourne and Benson, Commissioners on the Removal of Quarantine:

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 31st ult., in which you mention the transmission to the Commissioners of Emigration of the report of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, not disapproving of the preparations at Seguine's Point, and in which you state that you will keep a watchman there until the 6th inst., "when he must be discharged, as you have no funds to pay him, the appropriation being expended," has been received, and the whole subject of it has again been carefully examined and considered. The Commissioners of Emigration, nevertheless, have been unable to change their opinion, deliberately formed and expressed by them on the 13th of August last, to your Commission, in regard to absence of accommodation at Seguine's Point, and their consequent exemption from any duty to take charge of the insufficient shanties there.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, although authorized by the Quarantine removal act only to approve of the expenses, have qualifiedly approved of the buildings, and by implication recommended this Commission to assume the care of them. This being so, and your Commission being without funds any longer to guard them, the Commissioners of Emigration, as officers of the State to which the property belongs, and for the purpose, if practicable, of securing it from waste or destruction, cannot refuse, in the present emergency, to relieve your Commission from its embarrassment, and appoint a person to protect the buildings. They accede to your request, protesting against any obligation upon them to assume the trust, and in the expectation that the expenses thus incurred will ultimately be reimbursed from some other than the emigrant fund, all of which will be required during the approaching inclement season, aggravated as its severity will be by the general business prostration of the country, to support the emigrants, from whom it has been collected, and to whose use it has been sacredly pledged by the State.

GEO. CARRIGAN,
CYRUS CURTISS,
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE.

Beyond the reading of this document and its authorization, no other business was transacted, excepting some applications for temporary relief.

The annexed is the usual weekly return:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 11, '57	166		650
Number Emigrants arrived since to Nov. 18	2		921
Balance	169		571
To same date in 1856	129		977
	1857.	1856.	1855.
No. inmates in institution, W. I.	1,670	1,245	1,738
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	118	137	82
Totals	1,788	1,382	1,820
Overdraft Jan. 1, 1857			$9,202 75
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 11.			$350,442 25
Aggregate receipts since to Nov. 18, for commutation of alien passengers	6,866 00	—	357,308 25
Balance			$348,105 50
Disbursements as per previous accounts to Nov. 11, 1857		$297,807 74	
Sundry expenses of Nov. 4 and 11	7,741 37	—	305,549 11
Balance of Commutation Fund			$42,556 39

The Board of Education.

The Board met Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, MR. ANDREW H. GREEN, the President, in the Chair. The proceedings were, in the main, of a routine character.

The Inspectors of the Eighteenth Ward presented a report as to the condition of the schools of their Ward, which they considered, on the whole, as highly satisfactory in every respect, with the exception of the Grammar School building No. 40, which they represented as unsafe and unfit for its present purposes.

A communication from the Board of School Officers of the Eighteenth Ward was received, asking for an appropriation to build a new school edifice for No. 46. Referred.

An application from the School Officers of the Fifteenth Ward, to rebuild the school-house of No. 10, was also referred.

The President announced that as there had been a difference of opinion in the Board as to the nature of the action taken on the report of the Committee of the Free Academy, he had refused to sign the payrolls.

Under a suspension of the rules, the subject was again opened for discussion.

Mr. BERNDT renewed his motions to strike out those portions of the Committee's report which created heads of departments, &c. These motions were lost by very small majorities.

He succeeded, however, in having the salaries of the Principal and Vice-Principal put back from $3,500 and $3,000, to $3,000 and $2,500, respectively. It was then proposed to reduce the salaries of members of the faculty from $2,500—to which they were raised by the Committee—to $2,000, which is the sum appropriated annually to each of the Professors.

Dr. WILLIAMS and one or two others advocated the higher income for the members of the faculty.

Mr. BENEDICT and Mr. NELSON took the lead in opposing the establishment of a difference between the salaries of the members of the faculty and of the Professors. Secondary to this debate a controversy sprung up between Mr. BENEDICT and Dr. WILLIAMS, as to the comparative rates of compensation enjoyed by literary men on one hand and men of the learned professions and political office-holders on the other. Mr. BENEDICT asserted that literary men were worse paid; Dr. WILLIAMS asserted the contrary, and indulged in a somewhat dubious Latin quotation. Speaking of the necessity for enlarging the salaries of these Professors, he alluded to their *res augustia domi*.

The President advocated the action of the Committee in proposing variations in the salaries, and said that if he chose to enter into details, he could state the satisfactory reasons for the changes they recommended. He urged the Board to sustain and adopt the report of the Committee.

Mr. NELSON moved to strike out all that portion of the report referring to salaries, for the purpose of enabling the Board to re-arrange the salaries on the basis of professional merit.

Mr. BOESE contrasted the expense of living, and the rates of salary as regulated thereby, in the country and in the city, and expressed his belief that the recommendations of the Committee were eminently proper.

Under the operation of a call for the previous question, further discussion was terminated, and the proposed increase in the salaries of the members of the faculty—or heads of departments as they are called—was negatived by a majority of 14 to 12.

After a confused discussion on a point of order, a motion to make the salary of members of the faculty $2,250 was lost.

On motion of Mr. MCKEE, the report of the Committee on the Free Academy was then adopted as amended.

A number of reports were then presented and disposed of by reference or adoption. The following were adopted:

Report of Auditing Committee in favor of paying sundry bills for incidental expenses.

Report of same Committee in favor of paying bill of W. C. Bryant & Co., for printing, from Feb. 17 to Sept. 22; amount $1,719 55.

Report of Committee on School Furniture, appropriating $2,502 to furnish new Primary School-house in Fourth-street, near Avenue C, Eleventh Ward.

Report of Committee on By-Laws, amending the By-Law in relation to payments by the Board of Education. Payments to be made on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Report of Finance Committee, dated Nov. 2, appropriating $50,000 for Teachers' salaries. Report of same Committee, dated Nov. 18, making a like appropriation.

Report of same Committee recommending requisition on the Comptroller for $100,000.

Report of Committee on Normal Schools with resolution authorizing the Committee to fill vacancies and to raise the salary of Miss Verrender.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

THE INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN—No. 64 Bleecker-street, New-York—will hold its annual Fair in aid of the funds of the Institution, during the second week of December.

The Directors of this hospital invite the active coöperation of all the friends of Woman's medical education, in preparing and contributing articles for the Fair. They are profoundly convinced of the necessity of making hospital instruction the foundation of all attempts to educate women as physicians. They therefore labor with hope in the creation of this Institution, as being work in the right direction.

The Infirmary was opened on the 12th May last, with the sum of $3,000 for the expenses of the year. It was resolved to limit its expenditure by this fund, laying aside all contributions made during the year, for the expenses of the following year. During the five months that have elapsed, 600 patients have been treated at the Dispensary, medicines as well as advice being furnished to them gratis. The average attendance has largely increased during the last two months, as the Institution has become more widely known to the poor. Some 40 indoor patients have been received, the number being limited by the funds in the treasury. Each patient has remained three weeks in the house on an average. This number comprises 26 cases of general disease, 6 midwifery cases, and 3 surgical operations. The patients have all left cured, or greatly benefited. Several students have been in attendance on the practice of the house, most of whom are extremely desirous of becoming thoroughly acquainted with their profession, and if the organization of the Institution were sufficiently advanced to receive them into thorough training for three years, they might become very respectable practitioners of medicine. One capable woman has been trained as a nurse for general service.

It is believed that these facts will show the value of this young institution, and encourage its friends to active efforts in its support. Its usefulness is greatly impeded at present by its limited means. A fund for its endowment has been commenced, the sum of $500 being invested for this purpose, to which fund all large donations will be added. It now solicits of its friends assistance at the Fair which will be held this Winter.

SCHOOL OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.—At the December Charter Election there are to be chosen, in each Ward, school officers as follows: One Commissioner, one Inspector and two Trustees, who hold office, the Commissioner and Inspector two years each, and the Trustees four years. Besides these, there are vacancies to be filled as follows:

First Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of Leopold Laurens, who failed to take the oath of office.

Fifth Ward—One Inspector to fill an unexpired term of one year, *vice* James T. Scofield, resigned.

Seventh Ward—One Trustee to fill an unexpired term of three years, *vice* Thomas Williams, Jr., resigned.

Thirteenth Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of two years, *vice* Jacob M. Vreeland, resigned.

Sixteenth Ward—One Trustee to fill the unexpired term of one year of J. E. Cary, resigned.

Twenty-first Ward—One Inspector in place of Dr. Griscom, who was appointed to fill a vacancy.

Twenty-second Ward—One Commissioner to fill a vacancy of one year, *vice* John Doherty, who was appointed to fill a vacancy.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—About noon, Wednesday Officer King, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, spotted, while going down Broadway, a noted burglar, named Johnny Miller, and a young man in his company. The two turned down Leonard-street, and, as the officer started in pursuit, Miller, seeing he was watched, darted down the street at great speed. The officer arrested his companion and took him to the Deputy's office, where he was searched, and gave his name as Thomas McCoy. A carpet bag in his possession contained a full set of burglar's instruments, including a jimmy, a dark lantern, matches, and all the requisites for a "crack." He will be "shown up" to-day, and, unless some specific charge is made against him, will be discharged. Miller is a notorious burglar, and has served two or three terms in the State Prison.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.—Caroline Conner, an Irish girl, was taken Wednesday into custody, charged with stealing $42 from a bureau of Mrs. Mary Pentany, of No. 42 Worth-street. Part of the money was recovered. The accused was locked up to answer the charge of grand larceny.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The inventors and the trustees of the American Institute have, after conference, determined that, for the first month, the rates for the exhibition of Machinery at the Palace shall be one dollar for ten feet square of room, and three dollars for each horse-power used—the engine to be run four hours daily. The trustees stated that if, at the end of the month, it should be found that lower rates would pay expenses, then the rate for power would be reduced.

LONG ISLAND.

BURGLARIES IN BROOKLYN.—Tuesday night, the store of YOUNG & TALLMADGE, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Commercial-street, was entered and robbed of a barrel of flour. House No. 100 Union street, was entered the same night, and a rifle, revolver, and a small sum of money carried away. A firkin of butter was stolen the same evening from the store at the corner of Court and Amity-streets, and another from store No. 265 Court-street. House No. 284 State-street was entered, but the burglars only found a little brandy, and after drinking that, they departed, locking the outside door and taking the key with them. They then paid a visit to the next house, No. 282, and stole silver-ware to the value of $15. Officer OSBORN, of the First Precinct, Tuesday night, arrested two men while engaged in the business of stealing door-mats. They were committed to answer.

BROOKLYN FIRE DEPARTMENT, W. D.—The following are candidates for Assistant Engineers in the Fire Department, W. D., to be voted for at the ensuing election. The seven receiving the highest number of votes, will be declared elected: Wm. H. Barrett, Engine No. 9; Charles McColgan, Hose No. 7; Wm. H. Fury, Assistant Engineer; Thomas M. Garrett, do.; Wm. Vanderveer, do.; Geo. Staley, do.; Wm. T. Fitch, do.; Mathew Hall, do.; Richard Cole, do.; David C. Healy, Engine No. 22; Peter Fitzpatrick, Engine No. 5; Henry Dobson, Engine No. 10; Richard D. Coggins, Engine No. 12; George Williams, exempt; Evert B. Riell, Engine No. 17; G. W. A. Everett, Hook and Ladder No. 1; Ambrose Brown, Hook and Ladder No. 4; Wm. W. Short; John Garrett, Engine No. 13; Wm. H. Pegg, Engine No. 22.

BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. ISAAC MILLER, No. 43 Grand-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, on Tuesday night, and robbed of $150 worth of wearing apparel. No arrests have been made. This is the third time within two years that Mr. MILLER has suffered from the visitation of burglars, within which period his store in Montgomery-street was robbed of goods to the value of several thousand dollars.

A NEW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—An organization of citizens of Jersey City has recently been effected, under the name of the "St. Vincent de Paul Association," for the purpose of ministering to the wants of the suffering poor during the coming Winter. The city has been divided into districts, and Committees appointed to collect funds and seek out the needy. Mr. H. L. RICHARDS is President of the Association.

☞ The Eleventh Anniversary of the Essex County Bible Society was held in Newark on Tuesday. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. G. R. CROOKS and Rev. Dr. S. J. PRIME, of this City. The annual report was read by Rev. M. E. ELLISON, Secretary, and the financial statement by Rev. G. SHELDON, State Superintendent. Whole number of volumes distributed 1,575; aggregate receipts $3,848 90.

A SHOEMAKING DOCTOR.—PETER HAGER, a shoemaker and physician, residing in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, was tried in the Court of Sessions Wednesday, upon an indictment for manslaughter and acquitted. It appears that a child died upon his hands, and the Coroners' Jury arrived at the conclusion that he must have killed it, but the Jury did not think so, and acquitted him.

BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—From the annual report of this institution just made, we learn that they have in charge about 75 children, all under eight years of age, whom they clothe, furnish with a dinner each day, learn them to sew, &c. The receipts during the last year amounted to $3,176 44, all of which has been expended but $194.

CHILD-MURDER.—The body of a newly-born child was found dead yesterday in an unoccupied house on Seventh-avenue, near Ninth-street, Brooklyn. From the appearance of things about the house it is evident that the child was born in the house and then strangled. There are also marks of violence upon the head and body. Who the parents are is not known. Coroner BENNETT took charge of the remains and is endeavoring, with the Eighth Precinct Police, to clear up this mystery.

PICKPOCKETS.—A lady, while walking Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, had $3 stolen from her pocket by a female pickpocket.

The same person made an attempt to rob another lady, but failed. The Police got upon her track, but she suddenly disappeared.

SUICIDE.—JOHN WITTY, a shoemaker, of intemperate habits, residing at No. 94 Jay-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide Wednesday night by cutting his throat with a shoe knife. He leaves a family.

DAMAGES FOR SEDUCTION.—In the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, in the case of HERBERT against MCCARTHY, for seduction, the Jury awarded $1,000 damages.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named JAMES MCGEE, residing at No. 14 Franklin-place, was killed yesterday by falling out of a wagon.

☞ A child, six years of age, daughter of HARRISON BROWN, residing at No. 567 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was so severely burned on Wednesday night, by its clothes taking fire, that her life is dispaired of.

THE POOR.—At the meeting held in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, to devise some way to relieve the poor, about $2,000 was subscribed. Subscription papers were left at the ferries and banks to-day.

THE PATENT-SAFE GAME.—Two gentlemen from Canada West, on their way to California, were inveigled to Greenwood, yesterday, and lost $220 (all the money they had) on the patent-safe game.

THE NEW STATE ARSENAL.—The Commissioners appointed to select the location and superintend the erection of the new arsenals and armories in this State, are now negotiating for the purchase of ground in Brooklyn, on which to build an arsenal. The location most favorably regarded by the Commissioners consists of fourteen lots of the old cemetery grounds, on Portland-avenue, near the marine barracks, between the Washington and City Parks, and very near the geographical centre of the united cities. The price of the land is $12,000. This cemetery, comprising fifty lots, was originally granted by the city of Brooklyn to the free use of all denominations. Having now become crowded with interments, and being in the neighborhood of a rapidly increasing population, it has been thought desirable to remove the remains, and dispose of the grounds for the benefit of the city. The exhuming of the remains is now in progress. They are taken to the various cemeteries in the vicinity of the city. The entire amount appropriated for a location and building, are $10,000. After deducting the price of the land, the Commissioners expect to put up a very handsome structure with the remainder. It will be built of brick, covering about 200 feet by 60, and two stories high.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STREETS IN JERSEY CITY TO BE LIGHTED WITH GAS.—A contract for lighting the streets of Jersey City with gas has been for a long time pending between the Common Council and the Jersey City Gas Company, but on account of various disagreements as to terms it was not perfected until Tuesday evening, at which time the Common Council took the final step necessary to the attainment of the desirable object by adopting the minority report of the Gas Committee. By this contract the city is to pay $2 per 1,000 feet, and $3 per lamp for cleaning and lighting. Lamp-posts to the number of 172 have already been erected in the city, and this number will be increased as soon as the mains are laid in other streets. The Common Council have directed the removal of the old lamp-posts.

HUDSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The fifth Anniversary of the Hudson County Bible Society was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening in the First Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City. The business meeting was held in the afternoon, at which reports from the Treasurer and Board of Managers were read, indicating the prosperity and usefulness of the Society. In the evening addresses were delivered by Rev J. W. WILEY of Jersey City, Rev. Dr. R. R. ROGERS of Boundbrook, and Rev. J. H. MCNEIL, of the American Bible Society.

TAXES IN JERSEY CITY.—The Assessors of Jersey City have completed their labors, and filed their books with the City Clerk. They have returned the real estate of the city at a valuation of $12,953,320, and the personal property at $1,486,750. The following is a table of taxes as assessed upon each Ward:

	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	4th Ward.
Poll Tax	$1,032 00	$780 50	$1,408 50	$1,118 50
Military Tax	320 00	244 00	434 50	378 50
Water Tax	422 13	527 11	1,156 97	2,357 29
City Tax	21,037 59	21,553 72	18,880 45	26,756 49
County Tax	2,241 71	2,268 62	2,028 25	2,851 27
Total	$24,124 63	$25,074 95	$24,008 67	$33,532 35
Total of the four Wards				$106,740 60

☞ The Jersey City Bible Society held their Anniversary this year with the Hudson County Society. After the Anniversary exercises, a busines session was held, at which it was resolved to hereafter hold their annual meetings in March instead of November. The Treasurer's report, covering a period of two years, showed the collection and disbursement of $991 35. The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. T. Rogers; Secretary, H. D. Holt; Treasurer, Joseph McCoy; Managers, H. A. Green, W. L. Lickinson, James Wilson, A. S. Jewell, H. E. Jusley, C. A. Harrington, S. Winter, S. Garretson, J. Young, John Wilson; and the pastors of the Evangelical churches in the city as *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2313, 302, 1544½, 2091, 1293, 1416, 2389, 2473, 649, 1553, 1461, 1208, 2438, 1736, 2126, 1962, 1365, 1934, 2184, 2281, 2141, 686, 812, 2535, 2351.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 665, 589, 647, 680, 628, 650, 482, 698, 699, 702, 710, 714, 715, 178, 1807, 511, 304, 679, 700, 702, 718, 719, 720 to 723, 726, 727, 724, 305.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day—Nos. 16, 19, 20, 22, 27, 43, 64, 65, 66, 68, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND SAIL VESSEL.

Daniel Gildersleeve vs. *The Propeller Quinebaug.*—This was a libel filed by the owner of the schooner *Sailor's Delight*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with the propeller, which occurred about 9 o'clock in the evening of Feb. 2, 1854, in the East River, three or four miles west of Sands' Point. The propeller was bound into the Sound and the schooner was bound to Brooklyn. The wind was about north and the tide ebb. The vessels came in plain view of each other near the Stepping Stones, and each claimed to have been running a course which would have been safe to both if the other had held her own, and each charging a deviation upon the other.

Held by the Court—That the fixed principle applicable to such collisions, that the steamboat when apprised of the position and course of the sail vessel, must take all due precautions to keep out of her way, determines the case, without requiring an analysis of the conflicting statements of the witnesses.

That the change of direction proved by the claimants to have been made by the schooner did not absolve the steamer from the obligation to keep out of her way, as the movement was plainly seen from the propeller, at a distance amply sufficient to have enabled her to run out of the schooner's way.

That as the propeller had full time, by starboarding her helm, to have secured a safe passage to both vessels, she was bound to have adopted that precaution, and cannot justify her holding to the line of movement she was on, because the schooner was encroaching upon it.

Decree for libelant, with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. Haskett; for claimants, Mr. Leveridge.

MASTER'S WAGES—NEGLIGENCE—SET-OFF.

Christian H. Shears vs. *Frederick S. Littlejohn.*—This was a libel to recover wages due to the libelant for services, as master of the barge *Vanderbilt*, from November, 1855, to December, 1856. The answer made issued as to the duration and rate of the contract of hiring, and alleged that defendant's interest in the barge was sold in May, 1856, to Fitzhugh & Littlejohn, in whose employ the libelant was thereafter, and sets up that while in their employ he was negligent and careless, and caused the loss of rigging, canvas, and other property belonging to the boat, the value of which should be deducted.

Held by the Court—That, on the evidence, the demand of the libelant for his services up to Dec. 21, 1855, has been paid.

That there is no evidence of a contract to pay the libelant any specific rate by the month after that time—and as the special hiring for the last few weeks of the season of 1855 was at a rate exceeding the ordinary wages paid by the season, the presumption should be that the engagement for the succeeding season was according to the current rate of wages. The respondent not having proved the alleged sale of his interest, must be held liable for the reasonable value of the libelant's services throughout that season.

That the respondent cannot properly set up, under his answer, the claim for property lost by the libelant's negligence, because he alleges that he parted with his interest in May, and it appears that the property was lost in October following, so that he is not prejudiced by the fact.

That this claim is not a matter which could be brought in and tried by way of set-off. If there be a subsisting liability of the libelant to the respondent for the value of property lost by his remissness, his remedy must be sought by a direct action.

Decree for libelant, with a reference.

For libelant—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue. For respondent—Mr. Van Santvoord.

SUPPLIES—JOINT OWNERS—MORTGAGE OUT OF POSSESSION.

William M. Dodge et al. vs. *Arthur Leary et al.*—The libel in this case alleged that in November, 1854, the libelants and respondents were joint owners of the bark *Storm Bird*, that said vessel was fitting for sea under the superintendence of Appleton Oaksmith, and that the libelants furnished to the ship's husband supplies for the use and service of the vessel amounting to $251 44. The answer denied the joint ownership and alleged that the supplies were furnished on the credit of Oaksmith alone. Oaksmith testified on the hearing that the respondents only held a nominal title in the vessel, to secure a debt owing them by him.

Held by the Court—That the libellants have no right to prosecute their coöwners in this form of proceeding for any supposed liability to them upon a mutual debt, without an averment in the pleadings sustained by proof that they had actually paid more than their legal share upon the common liability; nor could the action be maintained upon their right of coöwnership if brought against the vessel, as this Court does not possess the functions necessary to compel an adjustment of accounts between joint owners.

That it is fatal to the suit that the respondents were only mortgagees, and the possession not having been in them, nor the master appointed by them, they cannot be made liable for debts contracted on her account by the master or ship's husband.

Moreover it is at least equivocal on the proofs whether the libelants did not give credit to Oaksmith personally.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Wakeman, Latting and Phelps. For respondents—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPPLIES—PLEADING.

Joseph Bartrop vs. *The Bark Martha.*—This was a libel to recover $30 for supplies furnished to the bark. The claimant excepted to the libel for insufficiency.

Held by the Court—That the suit cannot be maintained against the bark as a domestic vessel under the State lien law, because the amount is under $50.

That a lien cannot be created against her as a foreign vessel without it is averred and proved that the supplies were necessary and that the owner had no credit at this port upon which they could be obtained, and that they were furnished on the credit of the vessel.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant—Messrs. Easton and Pert. For claimants—Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Smith vs. *Gurney and others.*—The defendants are partners. Plaintiff sues them as makers of a note for $1,250. They answer, that before this suit was commenced plaintiff "became possessed" of their goods of the value of $2,000, which he had used and appropriated," (not saying how,) and thereby become liable for said value, and they "waive any tort or claim for damages for the conversion of said goods," and insist he has made himself owner thereof, and indebted to them for the value thereof. They insist on this as a counter-claim, and offer to apply enough of it to pay the note, and to pay judgment for the balance. Plaintiff moves for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the answer, or, if that be denied, the answer may be made more definite and certain.

Held—That the answer be made more definite and certain, so as to show whether the counter-claim is founded on a tortious conversion of the goods—in which case a demurrer would lie—or, on a claim to recover the proceeds or amount realized by plaintiff on an actual sale of the goods, in which case the defendants may treat the sale as valid and recover the price as so much money received by the plaintiff to the defendants' use.

F. H. Samuel vs. *M. L. Samuel and another.*—Defendants are partners, and plaintiff is the wife of M. L. Samuel. She sues on several notes made by the firm to her order, and which, she avers, were given for moneys lent by her to the firm, she having a separate estate. On a service of summons and complaint on M. L. Samuel only, a judgment has been perfected under section 136 of the Code, which Dunn, one of the defendants, now moves to set aside, and for liberty to defend the suit on the ground that plaintiff cannot sue a firm of which her husband is a member, and that the firm is not liable to her on the notes.

Held, that there are no such grounds to doubt the plaintiff's capacity to maintain such an action or the justice of her claim as to justify the vacating of the judgement, and thus deprive her of any lien or security which the judgment may furnish. If the defendant Dunn will submit to be served with a summons under section 375 of the Code, and stipulate that any issues of fact which may be tried by a referee to be appointed by the Court, the Sheriff may be restrained from paying to plaintiff the proceeds of any partnership property which he has sold or may sell on the execution, until plaintiff's rights are determined. She to be at leave, however, to prove, before the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to determine upon the claims of creditors of the firm and their priority, her own claim and its right to priority, as she might have done if this order had not been made.

Murdock vs. *White.*—Ordered that the defendant discover the books and papers as prayed for by the plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 19.

Before Justices Osborn and Wood.

The Court met at 9 o'clock, and commenced trying the Calendar, which consisted of 17 bail cases, 34 prison cases, and 3 suspended cases. The following sentences were pronounced:

Jesse Hyland, stealing under-clothing, Penitentiary four months; Joseph Richards, stealing a canary bird; John Scudder and John Augustus, stealing an overcoat, six months each; William Darling, (colored,) stealing gold and silver coin, six months; Thomas Cummings, a boy, stealing one box of cigars, House of Refuge; Bridget Flaherty, stealing jewelry and money, six months; John T. Taylor, stealing two pair of pantaloons, six months; James Smith, stealing three shirts, four months; James Brady, stealing a piece of smoked beef, three months; Richard Eagan, an habitual wife-beater, six months; Thomas Paton, stealing a cart, sentence on Saturday; Francis Kelly, three months; Laurence Ward, six months; Edward Macomber, fined $5, assaults and batteries.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, Nov. 19.

Before Judge Birdseye and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

At the opening of the Court, this morning, the following gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors:

STEPHEN CROWELL, foreman.

John Barter,	Robert Shutwell,	Wm. Pate,
Edward Mitchell,	Wm Marrin,	Henry Taney,
James Farley,	J. Fitzsimmons,	Wm. M. Thomas,
Chas. B. Latham,	Conrad C. Ellery,	Samuel Booth,
John J. Hicks,	Anthony Gettings,	Nehemiah Masen.
Charles Jenkins,	Patrick Duff.	

The Court, in charging the Jury, instructed them not to find any indictments under the 29th section of the Excise Law for selling liquor without license, as a test case was now under consideration in the Supreme Court. After the charge upon the usual topics, with a particular allusion to lotteries, the Jury retired to their labors, and the Circuit Court business was proceeded with.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 19, 1857.

The General Produce Markets fluctuated but slightly during the past week. Flour and Wheat were freely offered and purchased at essentially unchanged quotations. A scarcity of Corn occasioned a dimisished business therein, at, however, advanced prices. Rye, Barley and Oats were in moderate supply and demand at steady rates. The following table will show the difference between the currency for the leading kinds of Breadstaffs yesterday and a week previous:

PRICES OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-YORK.

	Nov. 11.		Nov. 18.	
Superfine State Flour	$4 85	@ 5 00	$4 80	@ 5 00
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 30	5 00	@ 5 25
Super. Ind. and Mich.	4 85	@ 5 00	4 80	@ 4 95
Super. Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10	4 95	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20	@ 5 30	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ind. and Mich.	5 10	@ 6 50	5 10	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 6 75	5 50	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@ 5 50	5 35	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 75	6 00	@ 7 75
Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 00	5 75	@ 8 00
Super. to extra Cana'n	5 15	@ 6 70	5 00	@ 6 60
Mixed to extra South'n	5 10	@ 7 00	5 15	@ 7 25
Rye Flour	3 50	@ 5 00	3 50	@ 4 75
Corn Meal	3 50	@ 3 75	3 50	@ 3 75
White Wheat ₱ bushel	1 18	@ 1 55	1 18	@ 1 58
Red Wheat ₱ bushel	95	@ 1 35	98	@ 1 35
Mixed Western Corn	75	@ 77½	80	@ 82
Rye	75	@ 76	75	@ 77
Barley	70	@ 88	75	@ 90
Western Oats	44	@ 46	45	@ 46
State Oats	43	@ 45	42	@ 45
Jersey and Penn. Oats	38	@ 42	38	@ 42
Southern Oats	36	@ 40	35	@ 39
White Beans, ₱ bush	1 60	@ 1 70	1 60	@ 1 70

The reported receipts (by river and railroad, as well as by coastwise vessels) of Breadstuffs, during the past week, compare with those of each of the two preceding weeks, thus:

Week ending:	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	78,800	146,500	96,400
Wheat, bush.	348,300	385,000	369,400
Corn, bush.	55,550	125,750	92,205
Barley, bush.	7,500	—	3,400
Oats, bush.	34,200	21,500	23,150
Rye, bush.	5,000	5,700	—

The reported sales of Breadstuffs during each of the last three weeks, compare thus:

Week ending with	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.
Wheat-flour, bbls.	121,270	101,030	96,560
Wheat, bushels.	443,000	398,000	239,800
Corn, bushels.	130,000	146,000	105,000
Rye, bushels.	2,000	10,100	5,400
Barley, bushels.	26,000	11,900	15,600

We annex a comparative statement of the reported receipts and sales of Breadstuffs during the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1856.		1857.	
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
Flour, bbls.	144,000	86,845	78,800	96,560
Wheat, bushels.	621,000	602,000	348,300	239,800
Corn, bushels.	210,000	270,000	55,550	105,000
Rye, bushels.	500	12,800	5,000	5,400
Barley, bushels.	500	19,000	7,500	15,600
Oats, bushels.	12,000	—	34,200	—

The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff receipts, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 9:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	258,867	8,294,178	6,042,211	1,000,036

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

Richmond, Va., Breadstuff Receipts (by Canal and Railroad) from July 1 to Nov. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls.	50,342	39,923
Corn Meal, bbls.	6,515	5,605
Wheat, bushels.	753,547	794,787
Corn, bushels.	76,713	113,998
Oats, bushels.	13,373	13,567
Rye, bushels.	2,537	1,946

Oswego, N. Y., Breadstuff Receipts by Lake during October.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls.	50,425	14,215	1,838
Wheat, bushels.	1,842,116	2,016,697	773,349
Corn, bushels.	268,518	651,252	275,376
Barley, bushels.	90,739	42,592	48,499
Rye, bushels.	146,382	37,908	13,309

Oswego Breadstuff Receipts from the opening of Lake Navigation to Nov. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls.	196,141	144,902	77,514
Wheat, bush.	4,228,749	6,585,400	3,911,404
Corn, bush.	2,797,370	3,423,788	1,982,812

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the second week of November in 1856 and 1857, were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	68,848	601,452	256,022	101,885
1857	53,380	332,259	61,071	193,195
Dec.	15,468	Dec. 219,193	Dec. 194,951	Inc. 91,310

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1856 and 1857, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1856	960,723	10,077,471	9,995,588	1,587,879
1857	710,974	4,381,391	5,446,311	1,229,545
Dec.	249,749	Dec. 5,696,080	Dec. 4,549,277	Dec. 358,335

By reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency is equal to 1,388,965 bbls. flour.

The Provision trade opened with considerable vigor, influenced by scanty supplies and a good inquiry. Towards the close holders were free sellers, and the demand was less animated. The tendency of prices was in favor of buyers.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 14th inst., have been as follows:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
	Canal open.	May 1.	May 4.
Flour, bbls	1,057,916	969,723	718,576
Wheat, bush	3,930,129	10,677,471	4,397,691
Corn, bush	9,307,301	9,995,588	5,446,311
Barley, bush

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents; Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail Steamship *Star of the West*. Mail closes at 1 o'clock P. M. This paper will contain complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all public Meetings, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics; and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Boston about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the mails were dispatched by the steamboat train by way of Stonington. Owing to the heavy gale which prevailed on the Sound, it is not probable that they will reach this City before 8 or 9 o'clock this morning.

Campeachy papers of the 27th ult. contain Yucatan news five days later than that received by way of Vera Cruz. Campeachy still held out at last advices, but its ability to continue to do so was considered doubtful. The beseigers were committing brutal excesses in the suburbs, and the revolutionists were making reprisals in the Island of Carmen. Another conspiracy had been discovered at Menata, the capital, which comprised many of the best citizens. We also receive intelligence that bands of Indian robbers were committing the greatest excesses throughout the Republic.

Yesterday was a day memorable for its outrages and crime. Early in the morning, in one of those loathsome dance-houses, with which Water-street abounds, and whose toleration in the City is a disgrace to our municipal authorities, four persons were so seriously stabbed by visitors there that one man died instantly, and two men and one woman were seriously—two of them perhaps fatally—wounded. A nameless outrage was perpetrated upon two young girls, who were returning from a dance-house at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway, early yesterday morning.

A gang of Bowery boys, at a late hour Wednesday night, commenced smashing the furniture of the billiard saloon attached to the Volks Garten, in the Bowery, when the proprietor, Mr. BEHN, interfered, and was dangerously stabbed in the back.

HENRY F. HAMILTON, the young man who was shot on Sunday night in a drinking saloon in Canal-street, has died from the effects of his injuries, and the Coroner's inquest in the case is to be entered upon to-morrow.

The Coroner's investigation was resumed yesterday in the case of FRANCIS VINCENT, who was murdered Tuesday night in William-street. Further testimony was elicited tending to identify the prisoners under arrest as the guilty parties. One witness stated positively that COHEN, a private watchman, arrested one of the murderers and afterwards let him escape. The inquest will be continued to-day.

There were but few of the Unemployed in Central Park yesterday; they were mostly in attendance at Tompkins-square and in front of the City Hall, in answer to a call from the Gordon Committee. In both places there were large meetings, and speeches were made by their leaders, to the effect that they must look out for themselves, as the Mayor's promises were not to be relied upon; and not vote until they should have received employment.

Last night was one of the most Winter-like yet experienced; there was a strong breeze from the southeast, varying at last to the westward, accompanied with rain and snow flurries. There were more applications for lodgings at the various Station-houses than could be accommodated, many having to be turned away, notwithstanding the stormy night. *Unless public lodging-houses* are provided, the Police say there will be many perish from exposure when the severe weather sets in.

The Republican City Convention last night agreed to make no Mayoralty nomination, but recommended all Republicans to vote the People's ticket—DANIEL F. TIEMANN, for Mayor.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but did not transact any business of importance, except the setting apart of Platt Hall, in Broadway, for the use of the poor. A memorial was received from the Unemployed at Steuben Hall, asking that the Corporation work be proceeded with immediately.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in obtaining a quorum last evening.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, thirty policemen were sworn in for the Thirteenth Ward—Mayor WOOD being absent and Mayor POWELL opposing their appointment on the ground that the decision in the case of the claim now before the Courts, of the members of the old Board, who alleged that they had been improperly discharged, might declare them to be entitled to reinstatement as officers of the force. Ex-Judge BEEBE addressed the Board on the same subject, but failed to induce them to postpone. After the transaction of a considerable amount of miscellaneous business, the Board adjourned till Monday.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided against granting a patent for the "improved policemen's club." He concedes the novelty of the invention, but declines to make the Government a party to the authorization of the manufacture of any such barbarous instrument. An abstract of the decision will be found under our telegraphic head.

The total receipts up to yesterday, at the Tax Receiver's office, for the present year, have been $3,015,827 65, against $4,190,966 98 for the corresponding number of days last year, which is a falling off from last year's payments of $1,185,139 33. For the remainder of the month the receipts will probably come in livelier than heretofore, since on the first of next month one per cent. will be added to unpaid bills.

The General Produce Markets yesterday manifested considerable activity, without any important fluctuations in prices for Flour, Wheat, Sugars and Molasses. Corn was scarce and quiet. Cotton attracted very little attention, though buyers had any existing advantage. Coffee, Teas and Rice were moderately dealt in, at former rates. Turpentine was a little brisker, but other kinds of Naval Stores were dull and heavy. Freights appeared depressed and rates favored shippers.

The Geographical Society held a meeting last night in the chapel of the University. The Recording Secretary, Rev. J. C. ADAMSON, delivered an address on "Earthquakes," after which Mr. DISTURNELL made some very interesting observations on the same subject. A Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

S. B. WILLMOTT'S saw establishment, No. 4 Liberty-street, was completely burned out last evening, together with the willow-ware store in the upper stories of the same building. The fire occurred about 9½ P. M. The concern was fully covered by insurance.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Mayor WOOD'S organ has made a perfectly characteristic attack upon Mr. TIEMANN, the independent candidate for the Mayoralty. In order to place him in the strongest possible contrast to its own candidate, it says he is a "pious, respectable, and exceedingly worthy man." The Mayor's organ knows how to prejudice the supporters of its own candidate against his independent rival.

Kansas Prospects—Position of the Free-State Party.

The affairs of Kansas are again approaching a crisis. A State Constitution has been framed, upon the leading feature of which—the Slavery clause—the people are to vote on the 21st of December: it is then to be transmitted to Congress for its action; if the State should be admitted into the Union, an election for State officers is to be held on the first Monday of January next,—and the affairs of Kansas are then to pass into the complete and exclusive control of its inhabitants. All candid persons will admit that this is a consummation greatly to be desired. Up to the present time the people of Kansas have been hampered, thwarted and overruled, in the regulation of their own affairs, by the action of the General Government. When Kansas shall be admitted as a State, there will no longer be any possiblity of such interference. Her people will be as fully and completely sovereign over their own affairs, as are the people of New-York or Massachusetts. If they do not like their laws, they can amend them. If they do not like their rulers, they can supersede them. If they do not like their Constitution, they can call a Convention and make a new one. If they are invaded, they can repel the invaders. If they are cheated, they can punish the swindlers.

The Free-State Party, which is clearly and unmistakably in the majority, would naturally be eager, one would suppose, to bring matters to this condition; and would sacrifice much of feeling, and something possibly of their rights, for the sake of the vantage ground it would give them hereafter. At present, however, intelligence from the Territory indicates an intention on their part to pursue a different course. At the latest dates, their leaders were in conference at Lawrence, and it is intimated that they will probably refuse to vote at the December election, protest against the admission of the State, summon a meeting of the Topeka Legislature, and resist the organization of the new government by all the means in their power.

If they are to act upon *the past*, instead of *for the future*, this course is perfectly natural and excusable. They have, beyond all question, been subjected to the grossest injustice, and have been deprived of their dearest rights. Slavery has been forced into the Territory against their will. The Convention which has framed this Constitution was elected without their votes, represents but a minority of the inhabitants, and derives all its authority from a Legislature which was fraudulently imposed upon the Territory, and which never possessed, the confidence of its people, or the right to make laws in their name, or for their control. All this is calculated to arouse the resentment of a proud and independent people,—and, if this were all that is involved in the case, they would be perfectly justified in resisting the usurpation to the last. But this is not the whole case, nor, indeed, the principal part of it. Slavery exists in the Territory, but it may be still excluded from *the State*. The Convention represents a minority, but that is mainly because the majority refused to vote. The Territorial Legislature was upon abstract principles illegitimate, but the recognition of the Federal Government gave its enactments validity, and it is not possible for the Free-State Party any longer to ignore it. Their duty is to provide for the future,—and if that can be done more effectually by acting through the machinery already provided than by resisting it, then it is clearly their duty to vote upon the Constitution, aid in securing the admission of the State, and then take possession of its government, as their preponderance entitles them to do.

There are objections to such a course, which are entitled to careful consideration.

1. It is urged that inasmuch as *the whole* Constitution is not submitted to the People,—as they *must* vote for all of it except the Slavery clause if they vote at all,—they ought to have nothing to do with it. It certainly is a wrong and an outrage that the whole Constitution is not submitted to the popular vote. By submitting part of it, the Convention recognized the principle that the people had a right to vote upon it,—and there is no good reason why they should refuse to give them the opportunity. It is undoubtedly true that if the entire instrument had been submitted to the people, it would have been rejected: the Legislature would have called a new Convention,—the whole controversy would have been reopened and the admission of the State made the subject of renewed contest and of prolonged doubt. But this is a matter which the People had a right, and should have been allowed, to decide for themselves. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the main point of difference has been the question of Slavery, and that this is fully and fairly submitted to the popular vote. Upon all other features of a State Constitution there has been no vital disagreement among the inhabitants,—and we hear even now no serious complaints against them. The whole controversy has turned upon the question of Slavery;—and it is now distinctly and clearly provided that if the majority vote for the Constitution without Slavery, then "*Slavery shall no longer exist in the State of Kansas.*" Such a vote prohibits at once and forever the existence of Slavery in the State, except so far as concerns the 100 or 150 slaves already in the Territory. The owners' right of property in these particular slaves is still preserved:—but like all other property *they may be taxed* by the State Legislature. Their number is so small, moreover, that the interest they create could exert no perceptible influence upon the social or political condition of the State.

2. It is urged that the whole machinery of the election is placed in the hands of General CALHOUN, and that the Free-State men, if they vote, would certainly be cheated in the result. This same objection was made to their voting in October, but the issue proved its futility. General CALHOUN, moreover, has simply the power to appoint three Commissioners in each County, who are to appoint the election judges, and to examine the poll-books that are to be returned to him. The return of the poll-books establishes an additional safeguard against fraud. General C. has hitherto sustained the character of a fair-minded and upright man, and we do not believe he will countenance any scheme of fraudulent voting. Besides, after the popular vote, the Constitution is to be submitted to Congress: and, if the Free-State men can establish fraud in the vote, it may be rejected by that body. With these various means of preventing or remedying fraud, the Free-State men can scarcely justify a refusal to vote by the apprehension that they may be cheated.

3. It is urged that in whatever form this Constitution may be adopted, it cannot be changed until after 1864. This objection we believe to be without foundation. The language of the Schedule upon this point is this:

SEC. 10. "*After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four*, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election, *two-thirds* of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a Convention; and, if it appear that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at its next regular session, call a Convention."

This provision is expressly confined to amendments that may be desired *after* the year 1864. Previous to that time the Constitution, even by its own terms, will be entirely in the hands of the People. Indeed this must be so in any case. There is no power which can bind the People of a sovereign State not to change, alter or amend their Constitution whenever they see fit. This point has been tested over and over again,—by the State of New-York as well as other States. The old Constitution of this State prescribed a mode for its own amendment,—similar in form to this clause in the Constitution of Kansas. But the Legislature, disregarding utterly this provision, submitted to the popular vote in 1845 the question whether they would have a Convention to make a new Constitution,—and it was voted by a large majority. The Convention was called and the Constitution of 1846 was framed. Precisely the same course may be pursued in Kansas. The *very next week after admission* the Legislature may summon the people to declare whether they will have a new Constitutional Convention or not. The entire control over their domestic affairs then passes into their own hands. The Federal Government has no longer any pretext for interference,—and this of itself will be a very great gain for the actual majority of the people.

Under all these circumstances it seems to us greatly to be desired that the Free-State men should vote upon the Constitution, even as it is submitted. They can exclude Slavery, and they can secure control over their own affairs. What more,—or what indeed at all,—can they expect to accomplish by refusing to vote? There will be an election, and the Pro-Slavery party will vote; if the Free-State men refuse, the Constitution *with* Slavery will be adopted, and the State will be admitted as a Slave State. This result they can prevent by voting, and in no other way. We trust, therefore, that they will upon reflection decide to do it.

Thugism Rampant.

Assassins are having their saturnalia. Every night now brings its murder, each more revolting and more daring than the other. Neither age nor sex nor position seems to afford any security, and no place is sacred. Old women in cellars, fast young men in supper rooms, tavern keepers behind their own counters, workingmen walking the street with their wives, all seem to fare alike at the hands of the Thugs by whom the City is being desolated. It is only the most extraordinary amount of nerve and self-confidence that any people ever possessed, that enables us to traverse the streets after nightfall or enter any place in company with persons who are not known to us.

It is the mode in which criminal justice is administered in our courts which is bringing down on us this awful torrent of crime. Nothing will make life and property secure in this City, any more than any other city in the world, but the certainty that the commission of offences will be followed by conviction, and conviction by punishment. JEREMY BENTHAM, who is commonly supposed to have been an authority in this, as well as most other branches of jurisprudence, as he devoted himself to its cultivation with a passionate ardor, such as few men have ever displayed, declared his belief that if a thief were only perfectly sure that theft would be, without any doubt, followed by even a week's imprisonment, he would refrain from thieving. It is the uncertainty of the issue, the fact that the criminal risks punishment only, and does not await it as inevitable doom, that lends crime any charm, or leads any sane man to commit it. This very simple rule affords a plain and safe basis for the administration of penal justice. We cannot secure absolute certainty in the matter, and guard against all possibility of error, but we can make a vastly closer approximation to both one and the other than we now do, and just in proportion to the closeness of that approximation will be the length of our criminal calendar.

We have already said on more than one occasion, that we have so framed the procedure of our Criminal Courts, as to afford to the more flagrant and notorious crimes all but absolute impunity. An outrageous murder, committed in public, in a crowded thoroughfare, or an open tavern, under circumstances of unusual atrocity, committed, in short, with such *éclat* and publicity that every intelligent man shall hear of it and read about it, and talk of it, and feel horrified at it, is just the sort of murder that our Courts, now-a-days, cannot reach. The rule which excludes from a Jury, on the demand of the prisoner, every one who has formed an opinion about his guilt, though his offence have been committed in broad day-light, and in the face of the world, would, we have no hesitation in saying, disgrace the code of any country in the world, and does in reality act as a premium on crime. Its natural result is that the juries impanneled to try the more heinous and notorious offences, such as that of "Sailor DAN" and company, or that of Mr. JOHN MARONEY, are composed, if the culprit desire it—and, of course, he desires it, in a majority of cases—either of corrupt and dishonest men, or of stupid and ignorant men, for all others have read the papers, and have formed an opinion more or less positive that both Sailor DAN and JOHN MARONEY richly deserve to be hanged. A conviction for murder, unless in the case of a wretched negro whom no one is interested in saving, is becoming all but impossible in this State. The District-Attorney and the police labor in vain, as long as criminals are armed with inexhaustible challenges, for challenges which rest on a man's having read the newspapers, are, in an intelligent community like this, to all intents and purposes inexhaustible. We all remember the case of POLLY BODINE, in which a very flagrant murder had to be carried for trial to Suffolk County, because in Suffolk County people don't read the papers, and are supposed to be unusually cross and thick-headed, and in which, after the affair was for two years and a half before the Courts, on mere quibbles of law, the prisoner escaped with a short term of imprisonment. In point of fact our code of criminal procedure seems expressly framed for the protection and promotion of crime. No honest man, with brains to be dashed out, or a purse to be robbed, can sit and witness the preliminary proceedings in the trial of any criminal, now-a-days, without shame and misgiving.

What with unlimited challenges, based upon an objection which is an insult to common sense—what with ample power of appeal, complete dependence of the real merits of the case upon the "exceptions" of Tombs' lawyers, delay and chicanery of all sorts, our criminal courts bid fair to become, before very long, not the terror of evil doers, but a cumbrous machine for the protection of knaves and assassins from the speedy and effectual justice of Judge Lynch. We warn our citizens that it is in vain that the Police be efficient, and Judges honest, if such reforms be not made as shall admit intelligent men to serve on Juries, and make the passage of the prisoner from the jail to the gallows as rapid as is consistent with his receiving a fair hearing, and fair play. Are we to have in the case of Mr. "Sailor DAN" a repetition of the absurd farce so often enacted in our Courts? Are we to have that bar to righteous retribution in the case of that promising youth, Mr. JAMES RODGERS, from gubernatorial clemency, which, by rare good luck, trial by Jury, in this instance, failed to afford?

The Police Bill.

The *Journal of Commerce*, noticing our comments on the Police Bill, speaks of the TIMES as "at one time an organ of Republicanism, and, *therefore, supposed* to approve of the proceedings of the Albany Regency and its late subservient Legislature." If the *Journal* had been in the least inclined to do us justice, it would not have been driven to the necessity of "supposing" our position and sentiments to be different from what they are. Our columns have not left the matter in any doubt. While the Police Bill was under discussion in the Legislature last Winter, we took occasion repeatedly to express our disapproval of that feature of it which conferred upon the Governor and Senate the appointment of Police Commissioners. As the bill was originally introduced, it related solely to this City, and we then denounced the clause in question as clearly a violation of the words of the Constitution. The bill was afterwards modified so as to avoid this objection, by the creation of a new District:—but we then, also, expressed our decided opinion that the mode of appointment proposed was merely an evasion of the Constitution, and a violation of its spirit. That opinion we have never changed.

Public opinion in this country is absolutely essential to the practical efficiency of any law. The statute-book may be,—as it is,—full of enactments and prohibitions of all sorts,—but if they are not fully supported by the sentiment of the community in which they are to take effect, they can have no practical validity whatever. Experience confirms common sense on this point. The Prohibitory Law, the Fugitive Slave Law, the law against profanity,—these and scores of similar enactments are dead letters, simply because they are not sustained and enforced by the public sentiment of the community which is to be affected by them.

Precisely the same thing is true of the new Police Law. The public sentiment of this City is against the appointment of Police Commissioners for our City by the authorities of the State: and so long as this mode of appointment is maintained, the law will be far less efficient than it ought to be. It encounters at every step the distrust and dislike of the community, whereas it needs its constant sympathy and active support. There is a general desire for the preservation of peace and order, and a general respect for established law, which will secure, to a certain extent, the enforcement of this enactment. But it needs more than this. It needs the hearty cooperation, and active, vigilant, and energetic support of the great mass of our people:—and that it will never have so long as the appointment of the Commissioners, who are to have supreme and entire control of our City Police, rests with the State Officers at Albany. That appointment must be vested *in the People of the City*, either by a direct election, or through the intermediate action of some of our local authorities. Until this is done, the law will always encounter the distrust of the community, and thus lack one most important and essential element of efficiency.

There are difficulties, undoubtedly, in the way of introducing such a change. There is danger, especially, of plunging the Department into the slough of political partisanship,—though this peril exists in full force under the law as it now stands,—as it is quite certain that any appointments that may be made by the Governor and the Senate will be partisan in their character. But this difficulty may easily be obviated if there is a disposition to do so. The Commissioners may be elected as the Board of Governors are, and thus an equilibrium of political parties be maintained, or they may be appointed by the Judges of the District, or by the Supervisors of the County, who are hereafter to be elected equally from each of the two strongest parties. But whatever plan may be adopted in regard to these details, it is quite clear that the law should be amended;—and it will be an easy matter so to change it as to render it far more acceptable to the public, and, therefore, far more efficient than it is at present.

NINE PER CENT.—It is surprising how easily the public mind becomes accustomed to the most startling phenomena. When the news came not many weeks since that the Bank of England had put up the rate of interest to 5½ per cent., all wall-street was terrified at the announcement. When the intelligence came of another half per cent. having been added, the effect was paralyzing; but the next announcement that the rate of interest had been raised to 7 per cent. was absolutely appalling. In a few days came the announcement that the extreme point of eight per cent. had been reached and the financial pulse beat more evenly, for it was then felt that the highest point had been attained; beside, the public were getting used to these rapid advances, so that when the *Niagara* brought news of the Bank having put up the rate of interest to *nine* per cent., which is one per cent. higher than was ever before known, it was heard with indifference, and the probability of even ten per cent. is discussed with perfect coolness.

OBSTACLES TO CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—There is always something in the way to prevent the consummation of any plan that may be proposed for the improvement of the City, or the benefit of the people. It is more than ten years since the proposition for a new City Hall was brought before the public, and the importance of providing safe and convenient quarters for our public offices concurred in by all parties. Since the Common Council first advertised for plans for the much-needed new Hall, the increase of population has been greater than the entire number of inhabitants when the present City Hall was finished. When the Legislature passed a bill, last April, authorizing the Common Council to erect a new City Hall, to raise money to pay, and a Board of Commissioners was appointed to attend to the work, it was supposed that the improvement would be at once commenced. But seven months have elapsed, and the only thing that has been done by the Commissioners has been to have the ground in the rear of the old Hall surveyed. Here the new City Hall rests for the present, a civic castle in the air, which any one may embellish to suit his taste. We cannot expect anything more to be done for six months at least, and all hopes of giving employment to the poor this Winter from that quarter must be abandoned.

The dog in the manger who prevents anything being done in this case is the Mayor, who, in one of his messages, advised the Common Council not to recognize the Commissioners, and, accordingly, when they applied to the Councilmen for money to enable them to go on with their work, their petition was laid upon the table. Nothing, therefore, can be done with the present Common Council, and the City Hall must remain unbuilt until a new Corporation, or a new law at Albany, should enable the Commissioners to advertise for plans and make contracts for the commencement of the much-needed building.

We very much fear that there will be found some obstacle to the sale of the land for the site of the new Post-Office. The new City Charter requires that "all property sold under the authority of the Common Council *shall be sold at auction*, after previous public notice," although the act authorizing the construction of the City Hall empowers the Corporation to sell any part of the Park to the United States for a Post-Office site.

A Note from Rev. Dr. Cummings.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Just returned from Europe, I am told, to my great surprise, that several persons have been heard, during my absence, to attribute to me the authorship of a certain letter in the DAILY TIMES against Archbishop HUGHES, subscribed "Æquitas," and sent to you with a false private signature. I take this early opportunity to state publicly that I did not write the letter in question; that I had no part in it, or knowledge of it whatever, before it appeared; and that I am at this moment entirely ignorant of the source from whence it came. Under ordinary circumstances, this public denial would be enough; but I cannot help adding that I feel indignant at the liberties taken with my good name. Whoever wrote the document in question is clearly a man old in bitterness of feeling, if not in length of years, and cherishes a virulence of hatred against the Archbishop, that those who are acquainted with me, know well I never can have felt towards any human being. Moreover, the name appended to the letter, according to your statement, by the traitor and sneak who wrote it, was the name of a saintly old priest who has been for many long years a particularly kind friend to me and mine. Let me add that I know of no calumny that would fit me worse, or rouse me more than the suspicion that I could be capable, under any circumstances, of dealing a blow in the dark, and running away from the consequences. Ever since I was a child at home, and a boy in school, I was taught to hate falsehood, and be ashamed of cowardice. Since then I have observed that, as in the case of this "Æquitas," meanness and deceitfulness go together, for I have rarely known a coward who was not also a liar, or a liar who was not at the same time a coward.

Another injurious rumor was started in an editorial of the TIMES, asserting that I was sent to Rome, or had gone there to procure a coadjutor for the Archbishop of New-York. No person was ever authorized, directly or indirectly, by me, to make any such statement; and I openly and publicly declare that I never had any such purpose in view, and that no word or act of mine, while in Rome, before or since, has warranted the contrary assertion. The author of the statement was guilty of falsehood, and must have meant to injure me, or known at least that his slanders were calculated to do me serious injury.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am not now three thousand miles away, but present, ready and willing, to face any one who shall dare to asperse my character, or attempt to sow discord between my venerable and illustrious Ecclesiastical superior and

Your obedient servant.

J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.

We give place to the above, though we are not aware that any such report as that to which the writer alludes, or indeed any mention whatever of his name in connection with this matter, has ever been made in the columns of the TIMES. Those who are at all acquainted with the character and position of Dr. CUMMINGS, will need, we presume, no additional assurance of the truth of his disclaimer.—[ED. TIMES.]

Edmund L. Hearne, Esq., and the Woodman Case.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

MY DEAR BRADY: On my return to the City, my attention has been called to an article in the TIMES of the 9th inst., impugning the propriety of the professional conduct of our friend HEARNE, in the Woodman case. Although you and I were on opposite sides in that controversy, I feel sure you concur with BUSTEED and myself in deeming the course of our associate, Mr. HEARNE, throughout the case entirely proper. That it was made the topic of such unjust comments in an influential and respectable journal can only be attributed to erroneous information communicated to the Editors, and I am confident they will be as ready to do him justice as his professional brothers will be glad to see it done.

Very sincerely yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

JAMES J. BRADY, ESQ.

MR. BRADY'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1857.

HON. D. E. SICKLES—*My Dear Sir*: You are entirely right in what you say about my views of Mr. HEARNE'S participation in the Woodman case. In every act performed by him throughout that affair, I considered that he was acting in a professional capacity, and in a manner subject to no censure. In reference to his receiving letters for Mr. FURNESS, he had no opportunity fully to explain—as he desired—how that occurred, and in his visits to Sandford Hall I am certain that he contemplated only making a respectful, but firm effort to communicate with Mrs. WOODMAN as he proposed, which he had a perfect right to do. Mr. HEARNE has not been long in our profession, and I regret that any unpleasant allusion to him has been publicly made in an instance which so far as I can judge, reflects upon him nothing in the nature of discredit. Yours truly,

JAS. T. BRADY.

We publish the above correspondence, which speaks for itself, with great pleasure. Our comments upon Mr. HEARNE'S proceedings were based upon what were stated to us as the facts in the case. We are entirely willing, however, to consider Mr. BRADY'S opinion as conclusive of the entire propriety of Mr. HEARNE'S professional action in this case, and to present it in that light to the public.

American Physicians Complimented.

The Russian Government has acknowledged, in a very handsome manner, the value of the services rendered by the American corps of physicians in its army during the Sebastopol campaign. Dr. EDWARD B. TURNIPSEED of this City, who entered the Russian army with the rank of Surgeon-Major, in the Summer of 1854, and who served successively at Jassy, Bessarabia, Odessa and Sebastopol, has received the decoration of the Russian Order of St. Anne, of the third class, accompanied by two Sebastopol medals, attached to the ribbons of the Orders of St. George and St. Andrew, in acknowledgment of his services during the war. The presentation was made through Baron STOECKL, Russian Minister at Washington. An accompanying note from Mr. BODISCO, Secretary of Legation, mentions that the Emperor has also conferred the orders of St. George and St. Andrew upon Drs. HARRIS, HOLT, SMITH, ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON and MATHEWS—all American physicians, who were associated with Dr. TURNIPSEED. The addresses of Drs. ELDRIDGE, JOHNSON and MATHEWS, were not known at the Legation, and hence the presentation to them has not been made. These compliments are gratifying indications of the regard entertained by the Emperor for the medical knowledge and skill of the gentlemen in question. We have been permitted to examine the decorations. The cross of the Order of St. Anne, with which Dr. TURNIPSEED was decorated at Sebastopol, is a neat piece of workmanship, set in gold and enamel. The Sebastopol commemorative and campaign medals are attached respectively to the ribbons of the Orders of St. George and St. Andrew. The decoration of St. George is the highest military insignia in the Empire, permitted only to those whose lives have been risked in the service of the Emperor. The St. Andrew ribbon is the highest civil honor. Dr. TURNIPSEED, who is the favored recipient of these tokens of favor, is still a young man, but 28 years of age. He is a native of South Carolina, and was pursuing medical studies in Paris at the breaking out of the war.

California Ticket Swindling.

To-day the *Star of the West* leaves for Aspinwall, and there were yesterday a crowd seeking passage by her for California, some of whom were necessarily left behind on the 5th of the month on account of being too late to secure tickets. This coming to town upon the last day with the expectation of securing a passage by these steamers often proves an expensive arrangement. They find themselves so hurried for time they get confused and fall an easy prey to the bogus ticket-vendors, whose runners infest all the railroad and steamboat landings, and who are so practiced in the business they can pick out a Californian by instinct in a crowd of a thousand persons. If they listen for an instant to these vagabonds, or permit themselves to be directed to a hotel or a ticket-office, they are *doomed*. All strangers arriving in New-York and bound to California should understand there is but one office where tickets can be purchased, and that office is at *No. 177 West-street, corner of Warren-street, fronting the North River*. There are numerous *bogus* offices on the corners near this office, with the steamers' bills at their doors cautioning them against *imposition*, with signs and all the outward insignia of a legitimate and genuine business. There are also offices on *Warren-street*, but they are all *swindling shops* except the one office of Mr. J. H. RAYMOND at the place first above named. Several persons were inveigled into these concerns and made to pay extra prices for tickets yesterday and to-day. When they get sight of their hotel bills they will discover that they have fallen among thieves there also.

During the last three months Mr. Recorder SMITH has been run down with complaints against these ticket swindlers, and the officer connected with the Recorder's office, Mr. WM. A. LOWERY, has had his hands full in arresting them and compelling them to disgorge. *Several thousand dollars* have been by this officer restored to the rightful owners, who had been defrauded.

Mr. SMITH goes out of office on the first of January, and it is not yet known what course his successor will pursue towards this particular species of villainy, neither is it proper to speculate thereon. To protect the stranger, however, it is suggested as indispensable that a special police force should be detailed by the Superintendent to stand near the doors of each of these well-known establishments, and warn all strangers seen about entering them of their true character. An office should also be opened in a central place in the lower Wards, where these bogus offices most do congregate, where complaints could be received, and prompt steps taken to arrest the offenders. Then, with the aid of an upright, fearless magistrate, these scourges to the unwary traveler could be broken up in a short time.

Charitable Concert.

THURSDAY MORNING, Nov. 19, 1857.

The Charitable Concert for the Woman's Hospital is deferred until Tuesday night, Nov. 24, at Mozart's Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-street, in consequence of there being two other musical entertainments on the 19th.

Ticket-holders are assured that they will lose nothing by the delay, as a far richer programme will be the result.

Will not the truly good of New-York patronize a charity next Tuesday night, 24th inst., which is to provide shelter and food, and nursing for worthy women, who have fallen into disease and penury, and who, without timely aid, must pass into a premature grave? CAROLINE RANDOLPH STONE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There was an enormous house here yesterday afternoon; a house much more crowded than on the previous matinée. The attendance was composed principally of ladies, and the gayety of the scene was certainly charming. VERDI'S opera of the "Trovatore" was given in excellent style, and elicited much applause.

This evening, BELLINI'S "Sonnambula" will be given with LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA and GASSIER in the principal parts.

It has been found impossible to reconcile the differences with regard to a temporary reduction of salaries at this establishment, and, therefore, Mr. ULLMANN has determined to close the season with this night's performance.

WAS HE A FELLOW OF THE ACADEMY?—A respectable lady called at the Inspector's Office yesterday, to obtain a permit to inter her child, who died on Wednesday, of small-pox. When asked for the doctor's certificate, she stated that the attending physician (Dr. WINCHELL, residing at No. 222 West Thirty-fifth-street) refused to grant a certificate unless she paid him first his demand of $8 for services rendered. The Health Warden went to the residence of the mother (Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, No. 279 West Thirty-sixth-street) and found the facts to be as she stated, her child still lying there a corpse. The child died some 36 hours before. She was finally compelled to call on the Coroner, who made examination and gave the lady a certificate.

CITY TAXES.—The payments at the Tax Receiver's Office begin to improve a little as the first of December approaches; after the close of the present month one per cent. is to be added to tax bills remaining unpaid. The receipts for the past ten days have been as follows:

Nov. 9	$21,305 06	Nov. 14	$27,181 08
Nov. 10	30,137 25	Nov. 16	58,085 64
Nov. 11	31,705 61	Nov. 17	81,829 91
Nov. 12	106,204 61	Nov. 18	96,544 60
Nov. 13	55,644 93	Nov. 19	104,688 88

The aggregate receipts, thus far, the present year have been $3,015,827 65, against $4,190,966 98 for the corresponding period last year, making a difference of $1,185,139 33.

YALE COLLEGE,—The annual catalogue of Yale for 1857-8 shows a list of 123 Freshmen, 117 Sophomores, 107 Juniors, and 100 Seniors—total 447 students. In the Theological department, there are 22; in the Law department, 31; Medical, 29; Arts, 36—total in the department schools, 118. Scientific instruction in vocal music is given twice a week, open to all the classes, the course extending through two years, and having special reference to sacred music. Profs. DANA and the younger SILLIMAN hold their old places in the Scientific School. The College Library now numbers 65,000 volumes. Each department has a separate library.

STATE GOVERNMENT---1858.

[Republicans in *Italics*; Democrats, Roman; Americans, SMALL CAPITALS.]

Governor.....*John A. King.*
Lieut.-Governor.....*Hon. R. Selden.*
Secretary of State.....Gideon J. Tucker.
Comptroller.....Sanford E. Church.
Treasurer.....Isaac V. Vanderpool.
Attorney-General.....Lyman Tremain.
State Engineer.....Van Rensselaer Richmond.
Canal Commissioner.....John M. Jaycox.
Auditor.....N. S. Benton.
Sup't Public Instr'n.....*H. H. Van Dyck.*
Sup't Banking Dep't.....*James M. Cook.*
State Prison Inspector.....Wm. C. Rhodes.
Judge Court Appeals.....Hiram Denio.

LEGISLATURE—OFFICIAL.

SENATE.

Districts.		Districts.	
1.	Joshua B. Smith.	17.	*W. A. Wheeler.*
2.	Samuel Sloan.	18.	*J. A. Willard.*
3.	F. B. Spinola.	19.	*A. Hubbell.*
4.	John C. Mather.	20.	*A. H. Laflin.*
5.	Smith Ely, Jr.	21.	*Cuyler Ames.*
6.	Richard Schell.	22.	†*Jas. Noxon.*
7.	John Doherty.	23	*Jno. H. Foote.*
8.	Benj. Brandreth.	24.	*Lyman Truman.*
9.	Orsmus B. Wheeler.	25.	*Alex. B. Williams.*
10.	Geo. W. Pratt.	26.	*T. Boardman.*
11.	W. G. Menqueville.	27.	*Alex. S. Diven.*
12.	Jno. D. Willard.	28.	†*J. E. Patterson.*
13.	Geo. Y. Johnson.	29.	*Horatio J. Stowe.*
14.	E. J. Burhans.	30.	†*J. B. Halsted.*
15.	Geo. G. Scott.	31.	†Jas. Wadsworth.
16.	*R. A. Loveland.*	32.	†*Jno. P. Darling.*

Repub.—*in Italics*	16	Amer.—In SMALL CAPS	8
Dem.—In Roman	14		
Total			32

* Independent Republican. † Reelected.

ASSEMBLY—OFFICIAL.

Albany	1. *D. Bachelier.*	New-York	11. N. A. Childs.
	2. *Geo. Wolford*		12. Wm. Gage.
	3. C. W. Armat'g		13. D. J. Chatfield.
	4. *C. H. Adams.*		14. D. J. Crane.
Allegany	1. *J. M. Hammond.*		15. E. A. Moore.
	2. *W. F. Jones.*		16. George Weir.
Broome	*John S Palmer.*		17. G. W. Dyck'n.
Cattaraug's	*H. Van Aernam.*	Niagara	1. *J. W. La Bar.*
	2. *W. Huff'gt'n, Jr.*		2. *B. Van Horn.*
Cayuga	1. *D. R. Baldwin*	Oneida	1. *H'y R. Hart.*
	2. *C. M. Abbott.*		2. *W. M. Kwen.*
Chat'que	1. *Henry Bliss.*		3. *T. G. Halley.*
	2. *C. B. Green.*		4. *Reuben Knight.*
Chemung	J. Haggerty.	Onondaga	1. *Jas. Frazee.*
Chenango	1. *T. G. Lamb.*		2. T. G. Alvord.
	2. *Wm. Kales.*		3. *L. S. Holbrook.*
Clinton	7. C. Platt.	Ontario	1. *V. Fligerton.*
Columbia	1. *Miller.*		2. *Ira R. Peck.*
	2. *L. D. Gile.*	Orange	1. *S. W. Fullerton.*
Cortlandt	*N. Routon.*		2. C. J. Stev'son.
Delaware	1. *F. Palmer.*	Oswego	1. W. Baldwin
	2. S. A. Law.		2. *J. J. Wolcott.*
Dutchess	1. A. S. Emans.		3. *C. S. Sage.*
	2. A. Wager.	Otsego	1. Chas. Mclean.
Erie	1. A. B. Leming		2. *D. E. Ford.*
	2. A. J. McNett.	Orleans	*A. Hutchinson.*
	3. J. S. Wheelock	Putnam	J. Garrison.
	4. *Asher Avery.*	Queens	1. E. A. Lawr'ce.
	Monroe Hall.		2. J. L. Hen'k'n.
Essex	Chas. Russell.	Rensselaer	1. J. C. Osgood.
Franklin	J. C. Holmes.		2. *David Pitch.*
Ful. & Ham.	*F. D. Kinman.*		3. Martin Miller.
Genesee	D. B. Armst'g.	Richmond	M. Hubbard.
Greene	*Alex. Mcintosh.*	Rockland	W. J. Wyant.
Herkimer	1. *W. Coppernoll.*	St. Lawr'ce	1. *Hol'w Godard.*
	2. *Harris Lewis.*		2. *Wm. Briggs.*
Jefferson	1. *Geo. Babbitt.*		3. *O. F. Shepard.*
	2. *E. C. Church.*		4. *Robert Austin.*
	3. *Robert Austin.*	Saratoga	1. C. Boughton.
Kings	1. J. J. Voorhees		2. T. B. Reynolds
	2. M. S. Beach.	Schenect'y	*A. McIntosh.*
	3. *H. B. Duryea.*	Schoharie	J H Salisbury
	4. D. M. Chaun'y.	Schuyler	Henry Fish.
	5. J. A. Dayton.	Seneca	A. Woodworth
	6. John Hanford.	Steuben	1. *R. S. V. Valk'g*
	7. G. W. Bleeck'r.		2. *W. Barnes.*
Lewis	*Homer Collins.*		3. W. S. Hall.
Livingston	1. J. R. Jones, Jr.	Suffolk	1. Geo. Howell.
	2. *Alfred Bell.*		2. C. P. Wells.
Madison	1. *L. M. Case.*	Sullivan	J. K. Gardner.
	2. *R. Stewart.*	Tioga	*W. P. Raymond*
Monroe	1. J. Lord.	Tompkins	*E. S. Estee.*
	2. T. Parsons.	Ulster	1. *P. L. Lafin.*
	3. *R. Staples.*		2. J. Brewer.
Montgom'y	*H. Slater.*		3. N. W. Watson.
New-York	1. J. L. Smith.	Warren	*J. Robertson.*
	2. M. Fitzgerald.	Washington	1. *T. H. Wales.*
	3. R. Winne.		2. *R. Richards.*
	4. J. G. Seeley.	Wayne	1. *E. W. Scntell.*
	5. A. J. Delaney		2. *Chas. Estes.*
	6. G. A. Jeremi'h.	Westch'ter	1. A. B. Tappan.
	7. P. W. Engs.		2. E. G. Sutherl'd
	8. J. H. Lynch.		3. F. Horton.
	9. T. Jones, Jr.	Wyoming	*Cyril Pearson.*
	10. J. W. Chanler.	Yates	*John Mather.*

Repub.—*in Italics*	64	Amer.—IN SMALL CAPS	7
Dem.—In Roman	57		
Total			128

Kansas and her Constitution.

From the Washington Union.

We published on yesterday the result of the action of the Kansas Convention, and accompanied it with the expression of our gratification on this auspicious conclusion of an angry and threatening issue. In this feeling we are confident that we shall have the cordial sympathy of National Democrats and conservative men throughout the Union. We are gratified, because it will allay sectional strife and excitement, because we see in the action of the Convention the vindication of the great principle of the Kansas bill; *which submitted the question of slavery to the decision of a majority of the bona fide inhabitants of the Territory.* In submitting to the people the question whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State, the Convention has responded to the policy so urgently pressed by Gov. Walker, and exhibits the gratifying fact that upon this great principle there is a cordial concurrence between him and the people of Kansas, as represented in that Convention. Again we tender to the Administration—to Governor Walker—the people of Kansas and of the whole country—our heartfelt congratulations upon this signal triumph of principle over prejudice. We rejoice not because Kansas is to be a Slave or a Free State, but because the people of Kansas are to decide for themselves, through their own fairly-expressed will, what shall be the future character of their State. The destiny of Kansas is to be decided by the ballot-box, not the cartridge-box; by her own citizens, not by foreign influences; and when that decision shall be thus pronounced, it will command the cordial acquiescence and approval of good men everywhere, whether it be to make Kansas a Slave or a Free State.

The effort already being made to prejudice the public mind against the action of the Convention, by the fallacious charge that they had provided for a Provisional Government, and thus superseded the Territorial Government now in existence, will fail of its object. *No such attempt has been made.* The Convention provided that the election, on the adoption of the Convention, should be conducted by its own officers. The reason is a manifest one. The form in which their Constitution is to be presented to Congress depends upon the vote to be given by the people, and the duty is imposed upon their own chosen organ to see that it shall be done in conformity to their directions. This is not unusual; and, *as it does not in the slightest manner conflict with the operation of the territorial government,* cannot in any sense be regarded as superseding it. It is to be regretted that there should be any more factious opposition to the action of the Kansas convention. Instead of looking for new difficulties and troubles with which to inflame the public mind, we should all unite in mutual congratulations that an angry and alarming issue has found its solution in the vindication of a great principle. Those who would have forced upon the people of Kansas either a Slave or a Free State, against the will of her people, will be disappointed in the result; but all who are willing that Kansas should decide for herself the question of Slavery will commend and approve the action of her Convention.

News from Yucatan.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CAMPEACHY—NEW CONSPIRACY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the Mexican schooner *Arrogante*, direct from that port, we have Campeachy papers, full files, to the 27th ult., five days later than our previous intelligence from Laguna *vid* Vera Cruz. The besieged town not only still continued to hold out, but judging from the *Esparito Publico*, which, as the organ of the revolutionists, and of course directly under their influence at the present time, must, perhaps, like the Mexican papers, be taken with some grains of allowance, there was no prospect of its speedy capture. That paper laughs them to scorn:

"Our ferocious and barbarous enemy still hold what they call an 'advantageous' position in the suburb of San Francisco. They amuse themselves with depredations on the country round about, and inventing the means of attacking us. They evidently think that the assault of Campeachy, that other Sebastopol which, crowned with the glories of a hundred victories, defies them, is no more difficult thing than the surprise of our troops and the capture of San Francisco! * * * * Do not the Colonel (future General) Cepeda and that famous Sultan Baqueiro know the history of this people? Have they not heard tell how in other days eleven thousand Mexicans more brave than they assaulted Campeachy and were not able to take it?"

There does not, however, appear to be entire unanimity of sentiment in the besieged town. The military commander had issued an order to all the citizens of the place to deliver up their arms, "under pain of being declared enemies to the cause;" and this, "not only that they may be used in defence of the city, but because of suspicions to which their concealment might give rise."

Nor is there more unanimity among the other or Government party of this distracted country. Another "conspiracy" had been discovered at Merida, by which a large number of the principal citizens was compromised. Among the arrests were the Cols. Zetina and D. Pablo Castellano, who were thrown into prison, where they are still detained; and D. Manuel Donde, Juan Jose Herrera, Manuel S. Herrera, Venancio Canto, Juan J. Hernandez, Pedro Contreras Elizalde and Francisco Remirez, who, giving bonds in the sum of $1,000 each not to join the revolutionists at Campeachy or Carmen, were allowed to go free, on condition they would leave the country. They had taken the direction of Vera Cruz. Some twenty-five or thirty others, compromised in the same affair, in default of the required security, were to be shipped at Sisal for New-York.

In addition to this evidence of disaffection, it is also stated that the Col. Salazor, commanding the Government forces at Acanceh, in the vicinity of the capital, had "pronounced," and gone over with all his men to the enemy.

Besides, complaints were abroad that the Government were using the money raised by a forced loan for the Indian war, to prosecute that against the opposing political party. This had produced considerable disaffection among its best friends. Referring to the misappropriation, the *Eco del Pueblo*, of Carmen, says, playfully, and with some point, "the Governor evidently thinks us barbarians or revolted Indians." The same paper states that the Government is fitting out a vessel at Sisal for an expedition against the Island.

The Campeachy papers complain bitterly of the ravages of the besieging army in the neighborhood. The whole country, ranches and haciendas, was under forced contribution for their support, and the inhabitants had fled in every direction. No further depredations of the Indian population are reported.

ROBBING A LADY IN THE STREET.—A young man, giving his name as Rollard Laton, was arrested Wednesday evening, charged with snatching from the hand of Mrs. Eleanor Paulding, residing at No. 24 Charlton-street, a reticule, containing a check for $50 and other articles. Mrs. Paulding was passing the corner of Christie and Grand streets, when the youngster made a successful grab at her reticule, and dashed off with it. She cried "Stop thief!" Officer Holmes, of the Tenth Ward, soon arrested the promising youth, and had him locked up for trial. The fellow threw away the reticule in the flight, but it was found afterwards, and returned to its owner.

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—The wholesale saw establishment of S. B. Willmott, No. 4 Liberty-street, near Maiden-lane, was discovered by Officer Knight, of the Second Ward, to be on fire, about 9½ o'clock last evening. An alarm was given, and the various fire companies were soon on the spot, but the flames had extended to the upper part of the building, which was occupied as a willow-ware store, which gave great activity to the fire. The whole interior of the store was burned out, but the fire was fortunately confined to the one building, and was extinguished by 10½ o'clock. Fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

FIRE IN MULBERRY-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the cabinet store of Mr. J. Coertz, in the rear of No. 15 Mulberry-street. The cabinet shop was entirely burned down, and a two-story frame house adjacent considerably damaged. The total loss was about $500, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. A gang of "Dead Rabbits" attacked some of the members of Hose Company No. 6 after the fire, and several pistol shots were fired, but no one seriously injured. Captain Carpenter, with a posse of policemen, was soon on the spot, and put a stop to the row.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 21.

I—FLORENCE TO ROME—From our Correspondent "Dick Tinto."

II.—PARISIAN GOSSIP—From our Correspondent, "Malakoff."

III.—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SIR WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY, Special Minister to Central America.

IV.—THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN EUROPE—Full Extracts from our Foreign files.

V.—THE ATTEMPTED LAUNCH OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

VI.—IMPORTANT FROM INDIA—Particulars of the Fall of Delhi.

VII.—THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF AMERICANS AT NINGPO.

VIII.—NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA—Massacre of Emigrants.

IX.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Fall of Delhi—The Mormon War—The Condition of Mexico—Kansas Affairs—China War—The Swanston Murder.

X.—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

X —TRIAL TRIP OF THE ADRIATIC.

XII.—SUMMARY OF DOMESTIC NEWS.

XIII.—CITY NEWS FOR THE WEEK.

XIV.—OBITUARY NOTICES.

XV.—THE MORMONS—Brigham Young's Declaration of War.

XVI.—INTERESTING NEWS FROM KANSAS—Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

XVII.—IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

XVIII.—NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

XIX.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Markets for the week—Interesting News for Farmers.

XXIII—COMMERCIAL SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy, one year, for.....$2
Eight Copies, one year, for.....12
Twenty Copies, one year, for.....20

Each package must in every case be *sent to one name and address.* Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, and on terms of first remittance.

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Within the United States..... 26 cents a year.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to Subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. Bills of all Specie-Paying Banks Received at Par.

All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
PRICES MARKED DOWN
TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT FOR CASH,
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts.,
Invite the attention of strangers visiting New-York to their
VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING.
A. M. & CO.
Have on hand, at all times, one of the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS
in this City.
They manufacture all their
CLOTHING,
which enables them to mark their goods
AS LOW
as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be
WELL MADE,
in every respect,
A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the Clothing business that adheres strictly to the
ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
No deviation can in any instance be made from
MARKED PRICES.
BOYS' CLOTHING,
of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from three years upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Grand and Canal-sts.

Alfred Munroe,
Wm. D. Abbatt,
M. G. Rathbun.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH HANDSOME GAITER boots from 12s. to 20s., slippers, ties and buskins from 6s. to 10s., Misses', boys' and children's boots and shoes, India rubber boots and shoes of all the various styles, with gentlemen's beautiful embroidered toilet slippers for presents, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Royal English Velvet Carpeting, 9s. and 10s. per yard.
English Brussels Carpeting, 6s. and 7s. per yard.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plate and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
T. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

Mitchill—Reed.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. M. Macauley, Cornelius S. Mitchill to Helen E., daughter of Almet Reed, Esq., all of this City.

Spiller—Maltby.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Erastus Maltby, of Taunton, Mass., Mr. Robert M. Spiller, of Baltimore, Md., to Augusta, daughter of Elbridge Maltby, Esq., of this City.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

Smyth—Veltman.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, by Rev. E. D. Rockwell, Edward D. Smyth to Mary Delano, daughter of Col. Hiram Veltman, all of Brooklyn, L. I.

Braisted—Van Clief.—At Port Richmond, on Sunday, Oct. 18, by Rev. James Brownlee, Elias Braisted to Margaretta Van Clief, both of Staten Island.

Fairbank—White.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 19, at Christ Church, by Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D. D., Mr. J. R. Fairbank, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Margaret Jarvis youngest daughter of the late Jonathan White, of the former place.

DIED.

Hamilton.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, Henry F., youngest son of Alexander J. C. Hamilton, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 166 West 25th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

Kennedy.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, Hezekiah P. Kennedy, in the 60th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 82 Rivington st., without further invitation; also the members of the Light Guard Company are respectfully invited to attend, in citizens' dress.

☞ Pittsburg and Indianapolis papers please copy.

Reynolds.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Lieut. John G. Reynolds, of the U. S. revenue service, and son of Major J. G. Reynolds, U. S. M., aged 29 years.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Jas. C. Stoneall Esq., the members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 Bridge-st., on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Keogh—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 19, Patrick M Keogh, of Roscrea, Kings Co., Ireland, aged 35 years.

His funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, from No. 31 East Broadway.

☞ Dublin papers please copy.

Wardle.—On Tuesday, Nov. 17, Mr. Thomas Wardle, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, also of his sons, James H., George S., Thomas and Anson G. P. Wardle, and of his son in law, David L. Beck, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Central Presbyterian Church, in Schermerhorn-st., above Nevin, Brooklyn, (Rev. Mr. Rockwell's,) this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The members of the Seaman's Friend Society, of the Marine Society, and of the Port Society, are likewise respectfully invited to attend.

Thompson.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, Henrietta B., wife of Frederick C. Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 17 St. Luke's place, (Leroy-st.,) on Friday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Proudfit.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, Mrs. Ann Proudfit, relict of the late Dr. Daniel Proudfit, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her son, James O. Proudfit, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 291 East Broadway.

Taylor.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Nov. 19, after a painful illness, Abraham Taylor, formerly of Manchester, Eng., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at his late residence, No. 47 De Kalb av., near Hudson-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Ranney.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, of consumption, William Ranney, artist.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from St. Mary's Catholic Church, Hoboken City.

☞ Connecticut and North Carolina papers please copy.

Wheeler.—At Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 17, of consumption, Ira B. Wheeler, formerly of this City, aged 31 years.

His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment. Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Bours.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, of the prevailing fever, Rev. William W. Bours, formerly of Geneva, N. Y.

Seventh Regiment N. Y. S. M., Company 7, National Guard—New-York, Nov. 19, 1857.—The members of this Company are hereby directed to assemble at the Armory, in uniform, with overcoat and the usual badge of mourning, this day, (Friday,) 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late fellow member, Mr. Curtis Judson.
By order of
J. MUNROE, Captain.
C. H. Winans, Orderly.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for
WEDDING OUTFITS.
In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT SIDE-STRIPE CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10;
Selling for $5,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5;
Selling for $2 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
300
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3;
Selling for $1 50,
at EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3;
Selling for $1 50,
at
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

$1 FOR 50 CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75,
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.

500 GOOD WARM OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At
EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 788 and 786 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANnual meeting of this Society for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor place, on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. JAS. C. HOLDEN, Rec. Sec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR California, per United States steamer STAR OF THE WEST, will close at this office on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 180 Fulton-st.

Will be ready at 11 o'clock
COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.
CONTENTS.
A CHRISTMAS CAROL OF AMERICAN POEMS. Illustrated by Eleven Engravings.
MADRAS IN PICTURES. Illustrated by Seventeen Engravings.
THE KING CONQUERED. Illustrated by Five Engravings.
OUR CHRISTMAS AT THE PINES.
PROFESSOR HENNEBERG.
LOVE EXPERIENCES OF AN IMPRESSIBLE MAN.
OUR DAUGHTERS.
HOW ONE WOMAN CAME TO MARRY.
ECONOMICAL BEAUTY.
WATER-CURE LIFE IN EUROPE.
THE SUMMER MAN.
A NIGHT WITH A MOSQUITO.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY.
ILLUSTRATIONS—A Welcome to Old England—The Family Pew—Four Head Pieces.
CHAPTER I. In which one of the Virginians visits Home.
CHAPTER II. In which Harry has to pay for his Supper.
CHAPTER III. The Esmondes in Virginia.
CHAPTER IV. In Which Harry finds a new Relative
JACK OF ALL TRADES: A MATTER OF FACT ROMANCE. By Charles Reade.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES. Books of the Month.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
IMAGINATION VERSUS REALITY.
With Sixteen Illustrations.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Ball Dress—Coiffures—Sleeve—Admirable Bustle.

MR. THACKERAY'S NEW STORY, "*THE VIRGINIANS,*" with many humorous illustrations by the Author, is commenced in the present number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE. It is printed from early sheets, received from the Author in advance of publication in England—for which the Publishers pay Mr. Thackeray the sum of Two Thousand Dollars.

MR. CHARLES READE'S NEW STORY, entitled "*JACK OF ALL TRADES*"—A MATTER OF FACT ROMANCE," written exclusively for HARPER'S MAGAZINE, is also commenced in the present Number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is also the *cheapest* Periodical published. Each Number contains *from Sixteen to Forty-eight more pages,* printed in a better manner, and upon better paper, than any other American Monthly Magazine. Subscribers have also the assurance that it will be permanently and punctually issued, and that its general scope and character will remain unchanged.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Fifteen Volumes are now ready, bound in Cloth, and also in Half Calf.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

THE EASIEST THING IN THE WORLD.
If all the merchants in New-York were to adopt our plan, they would undoubtedly soon convert their goods into cash. Money would certainly be lost in the operation, but not so much as the
HOLDING-ON
plan will entail. Since the adoption of the following list of prices, our sales have exceeded our most sanguine expectations. Just read it over, and you will not be surprised that the sales are large, even in these
PINCHING TIMES.

White China Dinner Sets, worth $35, for	$26 00
White China Tea Sets, worth $5, for	$3 00
White China Soup Tureens, worth $3 50, for	$2 25
White China high Fruit Baskets, worth $1, for	65c.
Gilt band French China Tea Sets, worth $10, for	$5 55
Gilt band French China Dinner Sets, worth $75, for	$42 00
Fancy French China Dinner Sets, worth $150, for	$75 00

Our entire stock of Gas Fixtures, Table, Glass and Silver-plated Ware is offered at the same low rates.
IN SHORT,
the whole stock
MUST AND SHALL
be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NOTICE.—THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE of the Common Council, on the subject of the Worth Monument, respectfully announce to the public that they have selected the 25th day of November, 1857, to inaugurate the completion of the same, and on which occasion the remains of the late Major-General WM. J. WORTH will be brought from Greenwood and deposited beneath the monument.

Special invitations have been extended to the President and other distinguished persons to participate in the ceremonies to be observed on the occasion. Also, to the
Governor of the State and State Officers.
Officers of the Corporation.
General Government Officers in this City.
Governor of New-Jersey.
Mayor of Jersey City.
Mayor of Hoboken.
Mayor and Common Council of Brooklyn.
Governor of Pennsylvania.
Mayor of Philadelphia.
Mayors of Albany, Troy and Hudson.
Fire Departments of New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken, without
their apparatus.
The Press.
The Military of New-York, Albany, Troy, Hudson and the adjacent Cities, to be under the supervision
of Gen. Sandford.
All the Civic Societies.
The Clergy.
The family of the deceased, who are to have the choice of the officiating clergy."
The Ex-Members of the Worth Monument Committee.
The civic societies are particularly requested to report to Morgan L. Harris, Chairman of the Committee, on Saturday, 21st instant, at 2 P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
Persons desiring to have relics placed in the box to be deposited in the corner-stone of the Monument, can do so by forwarding them to Alderman Blunt, No. 8 City Hall.
There will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 2 P. M., in the Library-Room, No. 12 City Hall.
Due notice of the programme of arrangements will be given.
Alderman MORGAN L. HARRIS,
Alderman WM. WILSON,
Alderman PETER FULLMER,
Alderman WM. COULTER,
Alderman ORISON BLUNT,
Councilman PETER CRAWFORD,
Councilman ALEXR. HEMPHILL,
Councilman GEORGE W. WARNER,
Councilman CHAS. DOTY,
Councilman W. W. JUDSON,
Committee.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, ON TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
LETTER NO. 4.
TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION.
Treatment is to support the strength, to equalize the circulation, heal the ulcers in the lungs—debility one great cause of this disease. The lungs being weak, they are unable to resist the morbid state of other organs. We must remove the tough mucus from the air cells, which will overcome the irritation which is caused by the morbid action of these organs. It is our duty to restore the tone, bring a healthy action of the system. I know physicians make great failures in curing this disease, and cry humbug to all that say consumption is curable. I can prove that it is curable; I can produce those that I have cured, who stand high in this City, not ashamed to say Dr. BONE, the Root Doctor, cured them, when they had no hope of being cured; when their physicians said I can do no more for you, it is settled. Why is consumption a difficult disease to cure? because each lung is retained in its place by its root, which is formed by the pulmonary arteries, veins and bronchial tubes, together with the bronchial vessels and pulmonary nerves—the constant motion of the lungs causing the ulcers hard to be healed.
Dr. L. H. BONE, the Root Doctor, son and successor to

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 29 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own, and know how to mind it. Parties, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,110 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO wish really genteel board, may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing in 8th-st., near Broadway, where there are no children or boarders. Terms $25 per week. Address, giving names, "Home," Station D., Post-Office. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be secured, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET.—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 479 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 46 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 36th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant roomsmay be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without partial board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 6th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY.—TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements. five doors above Jefferson-st. References exchanged.

NO. 16 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; hand some modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post Office, till Nov. 25.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO. 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts. and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. C. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 34th-st., between 6th and 9th avs. They will require 5 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. 1,679 Post-Office. References exchanged.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY WOman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of meats, game, poultry, preserves, jellies &c.; is a first-class laundress, fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's kitchen, humble and respectful; highly recommended by her late employer for capability and truthfulness. Only left as the family were breaking up house. Will take moderate wages and willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 308 7th-av., near 30th-st., top floor. She has lived at places of trust for many years.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COUSINS WHO wish places in the City or country for the Winter; one can do cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the best style; makes excellent bread; does up linen in style; the other as nurse; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; makes childrens' clothes, shirts and fancy sewing in the neatest style; gives a specimen of needle work to a lady; wages $6 each; excellent City reference; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTESTant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; or assist to wash and iron; will do general up-stairs work; willing to be generally useful, and considers her time her employer's; satisfied to assist in anything through the house; neat, strong and willing to work for very moderate wages; can be seen at No. 205 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as up-stairs servant; is a good waitress and chambermaid, or laundress; is a first-rate seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to work by the week; no objections to the country; good City reference can be given; can be seen and engaged at No. 163 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS FULLY competent and of long experience, and understands all kinds of family sewing, a situation in a family. Has no objection to take care of a few children, or will take work by the day or week. Notes will be punctually answered. Apply at No. 704 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN A SITUation as regular laundress, does up linens in style, all sorts of shirt ironing, table linen, in a private family, or boarding-house, City or country. wages $6 to $7. Also, a regular seamstress, cuts and can make children's clothes and shirts neatly, wages $6, $2 a week. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT FOR ONE MONTH commencing Dec. 1, in or near New-York City. The wisher for work has had five years' experience in selling dry goods, but has no objection to engaging in any other honorable employment. Can present testimonials as to character, ability, &c. Address NEGOTIUM, Schenectady, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as lady's maid or seamstress; is capable of cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, children's clothes, and family sewing in general; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 384 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has no objections to assist in the housework of a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 353 1st-av., 3d floor, front room, between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would wait on a lady; would work by the week. The best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking. Has no objection to go a short distance to the country. Her last employer can be seen. Has good reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE English girls; one as a good cook and to wash and iron; the other as a first-class laundress; also, as a professed cook, as seamstress and dressmaker, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY, WIDOW woman, with no children, a situation, where she can make herhome, as general seamstress; makes good bread, does up linen in style, is kind and attentive to children; City or country. Wages $5 to $6 a month. Good City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen for three days, by calling at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan woman, as first-rate cook, understands pastry, soups and desserts of all kinds. either in a private family or a respectable boarding house. Best of City reference given if required. Call or address at No. 25 Spring-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NICE AND WILling Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 481 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART TIDY ENGLISH GIRL, a Protestant, a situation to cook, wash and iron, to do chamberwork, or the general housework for a small family. She may be seen for a couple of days at the residence of her last employer, No. 231 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to take care of one child; good City reference; can be seen at No. 69 West 17th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslin. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 125 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl; is a good plain cook and excellent baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer. The best City recommendations. Apply at No. 79 West 21st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; is a good washer and ironer. Can give good references. Call at No. 664 Greenwich-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young German woman, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, sewing and cooking. Can be seen at No. 121 Forsyth-st., first floor, on Wednesday and Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter; both have excellent recommendations. Apply for two days at W. W. CAIN'S, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all kinds of family sewing; no objections to do chamberwork; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress; would have no objection to chamberwork if required. or as set with children. Has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 97 12th-st., west of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN. A situation as coachman or farmer; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best kind of reference. Address Box No. 1,900 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook and a good laundress, or would do the work of a small family; good City references. Call at No. 85 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs. for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Moderate wages for a permanent situation. Good recommendation from last place. Apply at No. 134 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a nice private family. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. 147 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a first-rate cook, is willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson, a situation to do general housework; is capable of waiting or sewing, and taking care of children. Apply at No. 86 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing and do light chamberwork. Can give satisfactory reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 84½ Barrow-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference given. No. 135 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Good city reference. Call at No. 143 Henry-st. Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, TRUSTWORTHY and very respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or do chamberwork and waiting; has four years' of good City reference; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to assist in washing; is kind to children, and truly a willing and good dispositioned girl. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, whines to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN OF excellent character, desires a situation in City or country for general housework; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; of a willing disposition. Any family requiring such help will please apply at No. 271 Bowery. A steady place more desirable than high wages.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, embroidery, and all kinds of family sewing. Would go as laundress or waitress; very capable of either, or of any kind of up-stairs work. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 78 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chamber-maid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND economical woman, with the best of reference, a situation to do general housework; is a good plain cook; makes and bakes good bread, does up linen in style, is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer, and not afraid to work for a large family in City or country. Will accept of moderate wages. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply for 2 days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre-sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress; has best of City reference. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework. Good City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 19th-st.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD-NATURED, INDUSTRIous girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 227 State-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MAN, American, Scotch, German or English, with or without a wife and without small children, or the probability of an increasing family, to take charge of a kitchen garden and small farm a short distance in the country. He must be able to produce ample testimonials of good character for honesty, temperance and industry. None others need apply. A letter left at this office addressed to JOHN GASTON, New-York, stating the residence, place of nativity, age, references and precise situation as to family, of the writer will receive immediate attention.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 3 days, at No. 16 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City references. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
THE SAINT AND HIS SAVIOUR.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.
1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.

This is an entirely new work, never before published in any form. It is the first extended religious work by this distinguished preacher, and one which, in its fervid devotional spirit, the richness of its sentiments, and the beauty of its imagery, fully sustains his high reputation.

From the New-York Observer.

The famous young preacher tells us in the preface that writing is irksome to him—that he prefers to pour out his thoughts from his lips. But these pages glow with the same fervor of his extemporaneous discourses, while there is more logical and consecutive sentiment. His theme, *Christ is all*, he treats with fullness, earnestness scripturalness, and directness, making a book that is well fitted to guide serious inquiring minds, to exhibit the Saviour in his matchless beauty to loving believers, and awaken burning desires to see him in his glory. There is freshness and novelty as well as rich experience in these pages, and we are quite sure that this volume, more than anything else, will establish Spurgeon's reputation as a sincere Christian, as well as a remarkable preacher.

FAST-DAY SERVICES,
Held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, England, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.
BY REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

Being the day appointed by proclamation for a solemn fast, humiliation and prayer before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and for imploring his blessing and deliverance on our armies, for the restoration of tranquility in India. 44pp., muslin flexible 25 cents.

There were present at the time over twenty-four thousand persons, being the largest number, probably, ever assembled at a time to hear any preacher of the Gospel, and $3,500 were collected for the relief fund.

SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIGEST.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
Issued this day, will be found to be unusually interesting. The first page is embellished with a well-executed and life-like portrait of Morris O'Connell, the murderer of Teresa Spitalein. It is from a sketch taken in the Tombs, and the artist has retained the expression of rowdy b'hoy in the portrait. Beside the portrait, the enterprising publishers have given the public an interior view of the house where the horrible murder was so brutally perpetrated. The present number contains the trial of
James Rodgers, the Murderer of Swanston.
Remarkable Adventures of Vidocq.
The Sanford Hall Case.
Crim. Con. Case of Simms, the Counselor.
Murderous Doings in New-Orleans.
Sports in Boston; Two Females in the Ring.
Grave Imputations on the Swell Mob.
Terrible Tragedy in New-Orleans.
Dodger's Exposition of Thieves.
Sketch of the celebrated English Burglar, Teshkin.
Arrest of Moll Hodges.
Hess Wheeler, the Ball Player.
The Price of Human Life in New-Jersey.
Murders in California.
Correspondence from Philadelphia, Chicago, &c., &c.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st., General Agents.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28, usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—TWO BUSINESS MEN, WHO have jointly the above sum, wish to connect with themselves, on the 1st of January next, an active or special partner, in the cash and short-time jobbing trade, who can command about the same amount. The business is well established; the capital has been made in it. The firm is in first-rate credit, and any party can be easily satisfied that the above would be a desirable and advantageous connection. No communications replied to without the name of the applicant, and all such strictly confidential. Address Box No. 1,347 Post-Office.

WANTED—CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG AND other Railroad Stocks in exchange for desirable Western lands. Address M. H., Astor House, New-York

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY, Nov. 20.
LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
LA SONNAMBULA
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Signor LABOCETTA,
Signor GASSIER.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE, *Evening Express* Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. BREUSING'S and the Academy, and at the door in the evening.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
Unequalled success of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL.
The Comic Pantomime, THE MILLINERS.
Exercises on the CORDE TENDUE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA IN MALE AND FEMALE COSTUME.
Jerome's last novelty, BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
The increased patronage bestowed upon THE SEA OF ICE induces the Management to announce its repetition every evening until further notice.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1857,
THE SEA OF ICE:
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Maria de Lascours } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an Adventurer, Masquis del Monte, } George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor J. Jefferson
Captain de Lascours Mr. C. Wheatleigh

Prison of the Drama, 1705-720—Fifteen years being presumed to elapse between the second and third acts.

Act 1.—Deck of the Ship Uranin—The celebrated Whistling Song and Chorus, by Barabas and Sailors—The Mutiny and Struggle—Captain de Lascours, Wife and Child set Adrift in the open Boat.

Act 2.—The Sea of Ice, Encompassed by Mountains of Snow and huge Icebergs. During this act is exhibited the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Polar Regions, so vividly described by the lamented Kane in the history of his Arctic Explorations.—Breaking up of the Field of Ice—The huge Icebergs disappear, and the scene is now occupied by the fierce and foaming waters; amid the roar of the Elements is heard the touching accents of a Mother's Prayer, "Oh, then who hast all the strength of a father and the tenderness of a mother save us from the abyss that threatens and the wicked who kill." Exciting tableau.

Act 3.—The Gold Plains of El Dorado—Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, a Charmingly Bewitching Portraiture.

Act 4.—The Hotel de Theriage at Paris—Ogarita, to avenge the fate of her Parents, forms the terrible resolve to Wed their Murderer.

Act 5.—Palace of Del Monte—The Power of Woman's Will—Denunciation of the Murderer—Awful Retribution —Realization of a Mother's Prayer.

Notice.—Balcony chairs, only 50 cents each, may be secured, without extra charge, three days in advance. Seats in Family Circle, as eligible as any in the house, only 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF MISS A. M. QUINN.
FOUR PIECES.
Mr. BURTON in a favorite character.
Friday— THE SPOILED CHILD.
Little Pickle Miss A. M. Quinn
PRISON SCENE FROM KING JOHN.
Prince Arthur Miss Quinn | Hubert Mr. Boniface
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY.
Piccadilly Mr. Burton
To conclude with
THE IRISH BROOM MAKER.
To-morrow—the grand panoramic play of
PARIS AND LONDON.
in which Mr. Burton and the company will appear, aided by the renowned
SWISS BROTHERS,
who will give a display of their beautiful
ACROBATIC FEATS AND CLASSIC POSES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager Mr. F. B. Conway
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.
Fifth night of the great comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
Harry Jasper, (his original character) Mr. Chas. Mathews
After which,
To conclude with ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Saturday—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the new and successful comedy, in three acts, entitled THE MAIDEN WIFE, written by Messrs. Geodrich and Warden, with Mr. Bourcicault's charming adaptation. THE INVISIBLE BUSBAND, the most successful piece of the day. All the great comedians in the bill.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
ST. MARY'S EVE.
To be followed by the Drama, entitled
CAPTAIN KYD.
After which the Comedy of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
The whole to conclude with the burlesque of
DUTCH RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents Pit 12 cents
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20,
To commence with the Play of
PIZARRO,
After which the Great Drama of
THE WEPT OF THE WISH-TON-WISH,
To conclude with
THE FRENCH SPY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, BLOOMERS IN LOVE, and also THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN.—THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

"HOME" AT NO. 435 PEARL-ST., NEAR CHATHAM.
Lovers of a jovial evening, tempered with
A GOOD GLASS AND A GOOD SONG
should go "Home" to-morrow evening and enjoy themselves. A free entertainment, with plenty to eat and drink, vocal and instrumental music and lots of fun. Look out for the variegated Lamp.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—LATE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S—NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.—This celebrated troupe of children will appear EVERY EVENING in the above spacious dramatic temple. This combination of youthful talent, 28 in number—all under 12 years of age—have been indorsed by the Press and public throughout the country as unequaled.
Fail not to see the greatest novelty of the age. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
DR. KANE'S
ARCTIC VOYAGES,
with a description by
CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,
the popular Author and Dramatist,
illustrated by a
GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,
portraying the
BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS,
Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organized, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE BEING IN possession of the CRYSTAL PALACE, with steam-power and shafting for driving machinery of all kinds, are prepared to receive new inventions, and all useful productions in the arts, for exhibition.
W. B

AUCTION SALES.

LAW BOOKS AT AUCTION.
THIS FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.
UPWARDS OF ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES
At Auction, by
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
CARPETS, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c.
BANGS & CO. will sell, TO-MORROW, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, bureaus, etageres, parlor suites, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, lounges, &c., &c. Also, cutlery, crockery, carpets, mirrors, silver-plated ware, oil-paintings, fancy goods, &c., &c.
Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, MARBLE STATUARY, GRAND ACTION ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LIBRARY, VALUABLE BOOKS, WITH THE ENTIRE SPLENDID FURNITURE OF THE HOUSE.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at No. 182 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., to the highest bidder, over $12,000 worth of magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art, embracing a unique and recherche collection, such as is seldom if ever obtained through this medium of sale. The contents of the house is first-class throughout, and will be peremptorily sold without reserve. Catalogues will be at the house on morning of sale, which will be positive, rain or shine.
Furniture consists in part of superb carved rosewood piano-forte, marble music cabinet, 3 elegant full suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in 3 colored brocade, with slip covers, made to order, 2 rosewood French etageres, with marble tops, 3 splendid mantel mirrors, with ormolu frames, 3 large French plate pier mirrors, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, brocade and rich lace curtains, corner etageres, with mirror backs, Egyptian and statuary-top centre, pier and sofa tables, consoles in Buhl work, lady's French escritoire, medallion and royal velvet carpets, Dresden and Sevres china vases, Bisquet candelabras, marble groups and figures, among which are the Amazon, Feast of Bacchus, Venus at the Bath, &c., with a choice and valuable collection of paintings in canvas and glass, Turkish lounges in tapestry, splendid ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures.
Two superior rosewood bookcases, rosewood carved bedsteads, 20 large hair mattresses, French armoires, marble washstands, commodes, full suite rosewood furniture in velvet, with elegant rosewood chamber and library furniture of every description, blankets, feather beds, French counterpanes, lace curtains and shades to 30 windows, oak extension table, oak marble-top buffet, with a complete set of dinner-ware, silver-ware, and glass. Fine French China, pearl and ivory cutlery, with a large quantity of other furniture not mentioned. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

DANIEL S. HORGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 78 Beekman.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF persons in want of really first-class household goods to his sale at auction, on FRIDAY, (This Day,) Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. A variety of first-class securities will be offered. For full particulars, see his catalogue, which can be obtained at the office. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale, MONDAY, Nov. 23. Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds, also business paper, every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Special sales all other days. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of stocks and bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock auctioneer and Bond and Stock Broker.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 William-st., the lease and fixtures, including a large outside awning, of the Corn Exchange Restaurant No. 15 William-st., fitted up at a cost of $3,000, consisting of oil-cloth, gas fixtures, regulator clock, cooking ranges and full supply of utensils; bar and counters, glass and earthenware, oyster box, marble top tables, oak chairs; full supply of cutlery and silver-plate in dishes and covers for hot meats; handsome segar case and R. W. French plate glass, stove, ice-box, &c; stock of wines, liquors, ales, &c., groceries, and all appliances for immediate occupation and business, offering an unusual inducement to any person desiring a good paying business.
Terms at sale.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 48 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. Unsalable securities appraised, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales. Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FOURTH DAY'S SALE.—IMPORTER'S SALE of superb Paris Fancy Goods, consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French China dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French China vases, Bohemian glassware, in great variety; superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil-paintings, to be sold at Niblo's on Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK. The saloon will be open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on Monday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BROWN & ABBOTT.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the furniture warerooms No. 494 Broadway, absolute sale of over $6,000 worth of superior second-hand and new furniture, carpets, mirrors, fine oil-painting, &c. The attention of City and out-of-town buyers is invited to this sale, as the stock comprises a general assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, of the very best workmanship, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost.
Intending buyers would do well to attend this sale.
The stock to be sold is far superior to such as is usually offered at public auction.
N. B.—Packing for shipment done on the premises. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE—THIS DAY, Nov. 21—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—P. C. BULKLEY WILL sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the 4-story, high stoop and sub-cellar brick house, known as No. 93 2d-av., containing all the modern improvements. The house is 24 feet 4 inches by about 50 feet in depth, with an extension lot 100 feet deep. Part of the purchase money can remain on the property. For maps, &c., apply to J. W. FOSTER, Esq. Assignee, No. 58 Wall-st., or to the Auctioneer, No. 27 Wall-st.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No., 72,) consisting in part of silks, shawls, cloaks, de laines, Valencias, merinoes, barèges, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first-class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION OF LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 155 Chambers-st., their entire stock of pier, mantel and oval mirrors, engravings, paintings, &c., the largest and best assortment ever offered to the public, of their own manufacture.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in tri-color brocatelle; mahogany suite covered in do.; mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; mahogany rockers covered in hair-cloth; rosewood easy chair covered in reps; mahogany French and scroll bedsteads; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses; iron bedsteads; mahogany lounges and tête-a-têtes; dining-tables, &c.; single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.
Also, a general assortment of crockery and glassware, with which the sale will commence.
Also, a show-case 10½ feet long, 3 feet wide, silver-mounted, with cross bars.
Also, 5 hampers and 8 cases of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other fine specimens.
At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Wines and Liquors—The entire balance, being reserved from the stock sold Oct. 16, belonging to an importing house compelled to relinquish business. Every article fully guaranteed to correspond with description. Among the stock may be found a few dozens and gallons Old Optimus dark brandy; do. Marc Araauld's do., very old and superior; a few dozens and demijohns of pale golden and brown sherries; high grades champagne, clarets, hocks, Sandeman Ports, &c.
Also, 74 barrels of fine old Bourbon whisky, and 9 demijohns old Otard brandy vintage of 1850, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.
Also 60,000 Havana Cigars, of favorite brands and best quality.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—MORTGAGE SALE OF PONIES, WAGON, HARNESS, &C.—SAM. OSGOOD & CO. will sell in front of their store, No. 81 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, 1 pair cream-colored ponies, 16 hands high, warranted sound, quiet in double and single harness; 1 pair sorrel ponies, 12 hands high; 1 rockaway, 1 light wagon, both in good order; 2 sets double ponies' harness. The whole will be on view two hours before the sale. Sold by order of Daniel G. Burdett, mortgagee.

J. L. DOBBIN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10½ o'clock, southwest corner of 37th-av. and 37th-st., a choice collection of oil-paintings belonging to one of the first artists, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. On exhibition from 10 till 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums		$197,396 66
For Interest	5,642 97	$203,039 63

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$68,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 91	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 78	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 29	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and no received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	384
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLORD EILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK.
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEO. S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHUS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.
Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.
We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.
DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 23 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS STATE STOCKS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, at favorable rates, the following description of the securities of the State of Illinois:
6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in July, 1870. The principal and interest of these bonds will be paid in the City of New-York. The State allowing 8 per cent. premium on principal and interest. Thus the bonds representing, as they do, $1,000, are actually $1,080 of principal, and on which amount interest is paid.
ALSO,
Six per cent. New Interest Stock, issued for arrears of interest under Act of 1857. Interest on this stock does not commence until Jan. 1, 1860, when they become principal stock, and are then entitled to the benefit of the tax provided by the Constitution for the liquidation of the Internal Improvement Debt of the State, thus insuring the payment of this stock in a few years after that date.
The above offers a rare chance to invest in a first-class security, the payment of which does not a limit of a doubt, as the proceeds of taxes levied to liquidate the state debt, added to the receipts from railroads, which are applied to the same purpose, are more than sufficient to meet her interest promptly, and to entirely extinguish the debt in about 10 years.
On July 1, 1857, the State owed $12,500,000. She cannot create any new debt, and is paying on account of principal over $1,000,000 per annum. Full particulars may be had on application to
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL,	WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED,	JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN,	DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY,	Directors.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.—WANTED TO purchase on commission, small City Bonds and Mortgages. Parties having Mortgages of this description, wishing to realize, can send a memorandum of them by mail, with the amount they will allow off as discount. The only charge will be the usual commission of 1 per cent., to be paid by the seller if negotiated. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE—$1,000 TIVERTON BANK NOTES. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 10th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co. Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite covered in tri-color brocatelle; mahogany suite covered in do.; mahogany marble-top centre, side and pier tables; mahogany rockers covered in hair-cloth; rosewood easy chair covered in reps; mahogany French and scroll bedsteads; mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses; iron bedsteads; mahogany lounges and tête-a-têtes; dining-tables, &c.; single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.
Also, a general assortment of crockery and glassware, with which the sale will commence.
Also, a show-case 10½ feet long, 3 feet wide, silver-mounted, with cross bars.
Also, 5 hampers and 8 cases of bulbous roots, embracing the usual variety, consisting of tulips, hyacinths, and other fine specimens.
At 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Wines and Liquors—The entire balance, being reserved from the stock sold Oct. 16, belonging to an importing house compelled to relinquish business. Every article fully guaranteed to correspond with description. Among the stock may be found a few dozens and gallons Old Optimus dark brandy; do. Marc Araauld's do., very old and superior; a few dozens and demijohns of pale golden and brown sherries; high grades champagne, clarets, hocks, Sandeman Ports, &c.
Also, 74 barrels of fine old Bourbon whisky, and 9 demijohns old Otard brandy vintage of 1850, to be sold for account of whom it may concern.
Also 60,000 Havana Cigars, of favorite brands and best quality.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.
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J. L. DOBBIN, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 24, AT 10½ o'clock, southwest corner of 37th-av. and 37th-st., a choice collection of oil-paintings belonging to one of the first artists, well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and others. On exhibition from 10 till 4 o'clock.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP LINE.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:35 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Mullerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:20 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M., for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 8¾ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 6th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the closed City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 30th day of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York, and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1857.
CIRCULAR.—THIS INSTITUTION, IN PURSUance of the resolutions of its Board, already published, will continue to receive Gold and Silver, Coin and Bullion on deposit from all dealers and correspondents, and place the same to their credit respectively in Specie account, and will repay the amount on demand in Specie to such depositors on their checks drawn payable in Coin.
And during the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks in the City of New-York, or until further notice, this Bank will receive in payment of loans and discounted paper, and on deposit, the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing circulating as current funds, and will pay Checks of Depositors on current account, in such currency only.
Dealers and parties depositing paper for collection will be deemed to concur in this arrangement, unless immediate and written notice to the contrary be given to this Bank.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. COONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WIL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.
(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTnership of J. H. PRENTICE & CO. is dissolved from this date, by mutual consent. JOHN H. PRENTICE will liquidate the copartnership affairs, having full authority for that purpose.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1857.
JOHN H. PRENTICE, JAMES H. PRENTICE,
WILLIAM H. AMES, HENRY MOLTEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.
Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway.
I. W. EVANS, } In Large Buildings.
J. H. EVANS. }

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE HAVRE:	
Arago, Saturday,	Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday,	Dec. 12	Arago, Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9,	Fulton, Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday,	Feb. 6,	Arago, Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday,	M'h. 6	Fulton, Tuesday,	M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday,	April 3,	Arago, Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago, Saturday,	May 1,	Fulton, Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton, Saturday,	May 29,	Arago, Tuesday,	June 1.
		Fulton, Tuesday,	June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Indian Massacres and the Mormons

The Utah Expedition—Fears for other Transportation Trains.

The Departure of General Walker for Nicaragua.

Important Decision by the Commissioner of Patents—Refusal to Grant a Patent for the New Policemen's Club.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

I learn from an intelligent gentleman, who has spent two of three years among the Salt Lake Mormons, a fact or two tending to confirm the suspicion that the recent horrible massacre of over 100 California emigrants, by the "Santa Clara" Indians, was perpetrated under the influence of the Mormon leaders.

It is evident that the savages who perpetrated this outrage are the same band who cut off Captain GUNNISON and his command—for they are the *only* band of Indians at Corn Creek who raise grain and have it to sell.

They are the same, also, who, a year or more ago, came very near massacring Dr. HURT, United States Indian Agent; Mr. BUAR, United States Surveyor-General, and their party, at the suggestion of Mormon emissaries, who rode into the Indian village a few miles ahead of them, and announced that the Indian agent and his friends were coming to arrest and punish them for GUNNISON's murder. On that occasion, fortunately, they were accompanied by the War Chief of a neighboring friendly tribe, who succeeded, with difficulty, in satisfying the Indians that they were on a friendly visit.

KENOSH, the chief of these Indians, is a very intelligent man, who knows the value of United States coin, and the cost of blankets, &c., as well as any white man, so that the story of his having been cheated in trade by the emigrants, as related, is simply ridiculous. The story is evidently forged to give plausibility to the idea that the whites had provoked their fate.

KENOSH is known to be very much under the influence of BRIGHAM YOUNG, who has a young squaw in his family, with whom the chief is deeply in love. The dusky inamorata, however, refuses to go off to live with KENOSH; but the latter is encouraged by BRIGHAM to hope for success in due time, through his influence, and is in turn stimulated by the Mormon leader to become the instrument of his vengeance. There is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate emigrant company were massacred by Mormon direction, in revenge for the killing of Elder PARLEY PRATT.

I learn, also, that BILL HICKMAN and LOTT SMITH, (erroneously published Locksmith,) who headed the party which recently destroyed the train containing supplies for the troops on their way to Utah, are two of the most notorious leaders of the Mormon "Danite Band," or "Destroying Angels." In view of this fact, the man must be very weak who can be deceived by BRIGHAM YOUNG's declaration that he knew nothing in relation to, and was entirely innocent of, the outrage in which his followers thus participated.

There is reason to believe that BRIGHAM YOUNG has fully made up his mind that he must leave Utah next Spring, which will account for the suicidal policy he is now pursuing. It seems that part of the mission to England, of Elders ORSON PRATT and EZRA T. BENSON, (who are still abroad,) was to seek from the British Government permission to settle in the British possessions. The application was refused.

It has since been thrown out that the Mormons, upon abandoning Salt Lake, would go to the Russian possessions, where they would be very likely to starve to death. They have no idea, however, of doing anything of the sort. On the contrary, they intend to pass to the southward into the Mexican Province of Sonora. Here is a fillibustering expedition on a large scale. Once there, the Mexican Government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to dislodge them, and the end, in all probability, will be that Mexico will sell the country to the United States for a song in order to get rid of its new settlers.

Since receipt of the last dispatches from Colonel JOHNSTON, it is believed he will make no attempt to enter Salt Lake Valley this Winter. He will, probably take up his Winter quarters in the valley of Green River, where grass can be had for the cattle.

I perceive that fears are still entertained in some quarters that other transportation trains containing supplies for use of the Utah expedition, may have been cut off by the Mormons, and that there is danger, consequently, that the troops may be in danger of starvation. Upon this point I made careful inquiry at the War Department several days ago, which resulted in my dispatch announcing that the Government anticipated no such calamity. The contractor's train cut off by the Mormons, was not guarded by the troops at all. All the other trains *were* guarded, and Colonels JOHNSTON and ALEXANDER have taken great precautions to secure them from danger. It evidently is not the purpose of the Mormons to make open attack upon the United States troops, so long as they can hope to intimidate them by indirect annoyances. The fact that BRIGHAM YOUNG denies having known anything in relation to the destruction of the train already alluded to, and is desirous of evading responsibility for that outrage, evinces the caution with which he will venture upon open and definite hostilities.

Unless the rumors of "infernal machines" in the hands of the Mormons are true, no apprehension is felt in army circles here relative to the troops—for they have an abundance of supplies, and can easily repulse any assaults made upon them while in Winter quarters. I regret to say, however, that there is some reason to fear the truth of the statement that the Mormons have control of the fearful engine of destruction known as "Greek fire," to which your columns recently made allusion. The authority upon which the story was originally published in the Washington *States* is very respectable; and its chief points are corroborated by a gentleman with whom I have conversed here, who can hardly be deceived. Every day's experience is indicating the accuracy of your suggestions of last Spring, relative to this Mormon movement—and showing that you were right in anticipating difficulty and danger from the unaccountable procrastination of the Administration in that connection. That vigorous measures to crush out the theocratic rebellion will be taken this Winter cannot be doubted. BRIGHAM YOUNG's Proclamation, advising Mormon resistance to the United States forces, and his demand that the latter should withdraw from the Territory, are so clearly treasonable, that Congress will not hesitate to place at the command of the Executive the extraordinary means which he will ask to enable him to maintain the Federal supremacy. Meantime, it is not now supposed that the troops will venture into Salt Lake Valley this Winter; and when Winter has once set in, the rigors of the season will afford them sure defence against attack outside.

Circumstances alter cases with Governments as well as individuals. The successful departure of General WALKER from New-Orleans, with his band of fillibusters, has secured the reception of Señor YRISARRI at last, without the additional information in relation to the existence of any *de facto* Government in Nicaragua, for which the President has been waiting several weeks. If it was right to receive YRISARRI yesterday, it was right to do so at least a month ago, for *his* relations to Nicaragua and the United States have not changed the shadow of a hair within that time.

The reason suggested for this sudden action of the Government is the fear that, if WALKER got into Nicaragua again and succeeded in upsetting its Government, we might not be able to make so good an arrangement as could be made with YRISARRI. This probably is the true solution of the matter. All the efforts of speculators to make it seem that the object was to open the Transit route in favor of a particular company should be treated with contempt, for they have no just basis. Nor was the movement made as against WALKER and his enterprise, as is attempted to be shown. It is his interest to have the Transit route kept open. During his former operations in Nicaragua much of his strength was exhausted in keeping it open and protecting it. Hereafter, if the new treaty is ratified, foreign powers will do that important work for him, and it will be impossible to deny him the use of the transit for the passage of "emigrants," for whom he is understood to have an abundance of arms safely stored within easy reach. As the United States, England and France will be pledged to the neutrality of the Transit route, if WALKER once gets foot-hold in the country again, it can no more be against him than for him.

I informed your readers some days ago that reinforcements for WALKER were supposed to be already on their way from California. For confirmation I refer to the announcement in the California news received by the *St. Louis*, that "a company of emigrants was organizing at San Francisco for Tehuantepec." That innocent-looking sentence, which has scarcely attracted the slightest attention in the Atlantic States, covers an important chapter in the new history of WALKER's movements. The "emigrants" alluded to are Walker recruits, of which fact the federal authorities at San Francisco seem to have been utterly oblivious. They probably started on their emigration trip somewhere about the 1st inst., and on their arrival at Tehuantepec will discover, what all the world knows, that Tehuantepec offers no inducement for settlement at present; and they will then push on to Central America. Another company was organizing for "Sonora," at last accounts, having the same ultimate destination. If the anticipated arrangements are carried out, these California recruits will carry with them abundant means of transportation for the entire force.

The Court of Claims has before it now the celebrated Meade Claim, in which JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., of this City, has made a most able argument in behalf of the claimants. The Government Solicitor found it so full of new and strong points, that he asked and obtained an adjournment of the case until the 30th inst., to enable him to prepare his argument in reply.

Washington is polishing up very industriously now, in order to be ready for the influx of Members of Congress and others, on the 1st of December. The new lessees of the National Hotel are rapidly putting their house in order for the reception of guests. The building has been entirely overhauled, and thoroughly cleansed, the defects in sewerage perfectly remedied, and every possible arrangement effected which is calculated to secure a return of the former popularity of this establishment. The old furniture having been sold off, the house is refurnishing entirely with new, even to the smallest detail. Many of the old guests have engaged rooms there for the Winter, especially Senators and Representatives from New-England, where the new proprietors are well known as successful hotel-keepers. The house will reopen on or about the 25th inst. This additional hotel accommodation is sadly needed, for the other first-class houses are already quite too full for comfort.

The citizens of Washington will not soon forget the admirable musical treat afforded them last evening, under the auspices of M. STRAKOSCH, FREZZOLINI, PATTI, THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS—all on one evening, constituting a galaxy of musical stars such as we are not accustomed to witness in this provincial town. A crowded and fashionable audience rewarded the enterprise, and voted the entertainment the finest ever given in Washington. FREZZOLINI, sometimes thought deficient in power in your great Academy of Music, filled our Concert-hall with perfect ease, and so was enabled to devote her efforts entirely to the matter of execution. Speedily inspired by the burst of applause which rewarded her first effort, she sang with most charming abandon, pouring out her very soul in most impassioned strains. Madame STRAKOSCH, always a favorite here, maintained the laurels won on former occasions. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Commissioner of Patents has rejected the application of JOHN MCLARTY for letters patent for an improved "policeman's club." The model of the club is about 12 inches long, is round, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter. It has a smooth and polished surface, and resembles the baton generally borne by police and other officers. Its exterior gives no indication of its real character or capabilities. Its barrel is hollowed, and within it is an ingenious mechanism connected with four longitudinal "spurs or lancets," which lie concealed in the tube. On touching a spring, these lancets leap from their hiding-places, and through them, by a single wrench of the weapon, a most fearful mutilation is inflicted on the hand of any adversary who may have grasped it. In the technics of the street rencontres, it may then be clubbed, and its lancets made to bury themselves at will in the head and body of the victim.

The Commissioner says that justice to the inventor demands the admission that the mechanism of this "miniature infernal machine" displays sufficient novelty to support a patent. The law, however, in its wisdom, has declared that something beyond mere novelty must be established before a patent can issue. The invention must not only be new, but it must be important and useful.

Conceding the assumption that this club would be eminently useful to policemen, it is still obvious that this is too limited a measure of utility to satisfy the requirements of the law. An invention, to be patented, must not only be useful to the few, with a chance of being pernicious to the many, but it must clearly appear that in view of the interests of the whole community, the good resulting from it would decidedly preponderate over the evil.

If the officers of public justice, and those law-abiding citizens who love peace and pursue it, could be induced to defile themselves with this instrument, and could its use be restricted to such, it might be comparatively harmless, but when it passes from the workshop of the mechanic who has fashioned it, it is manifestly beyond the reach of the Government, and will find its way into the service of the brawling profligate, as certainly as the stiletto seeks the belt of the bravo.

Its manufacture and distribution through society, under the expectation that good would result therefrom, would be an act of folly equalled only by that of strewing our pathway with thorns, in the delusive trust that they would bud and blossom into flowers at our approach.

It is barbarous in its every characteristic, and is as repugnant to the genius of our institutions, and to the morality of that faith in whose shining footprints our legislation strives to follow, as is the scalping knife of the border savage.

After other arguments against granting a patent for this club, the Commissioner concludes by saying:

"Whether viewed as a weapon of offence or defence, it is adapted to the hand of the most dissolute and the most dastardly, and evidently belongs to the same class as the slung-shot of the burglar, and the brazen knuckle of the political ruffian. The national honor would be no more tarnished by granting a patent for the one than the other."

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The R. M. steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 3½ o'clock this afternoon. Her mails were dispatched by the steamboat train *via* Stonington, but owing to the heavy gale upon the Sound to-night, it is unlikely that they will reach the New-York Post-Office before 8 or 9 o'clock Friday morning.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The following are the prices of American Stocks as quoted by BELL & Co.:

United States 6s of 1867 and 1868	105
Alabama 5s	78
Maryland 5s	85@90
Massachusettts 5s	96@98
Pennsylvania 5s	71@73
Pennsylvania Bonds of 1877	74@76
Virginia 6s of 1886	76@80
Virginia 5s of 1888	80
Illinois Central 7s 1st mortgage of '75	73@75
Illinois 6s of '75	73@77
Illinois Freeland of '60	78@82
Michigan Central 8s of '69	76@78
New-York Central 6s of '83	76@78
New-York Central 7s of '64	87@89
Erie 7s 3d mortgage of '83	58@62
Erie Sinking Fund of '75	38@40
Pennsylvania Central 6s of '80	83@85

Arrival of Senator Sumner at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Senator SUMNER, on arriving here in the steamer *Niagara* this afternoyn, was received by Hon. HENRY WILSON, Hon. N. P. BANKS and Mr. PHELPS, and escorted to his residence, where a large crowd had assembled to greet him. After receiving congratulations from his many friends, Mr. SUMNER made a few remarks to the assemblage, and retired amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering. Mr. SUMNER was followed by Hon. HENRY WILSON in a short speech, when the crowd dispersed.

Mr. SUMNER has been sick during the entire voyage, but his health generally has been so much improved that it is thought he will be able to resume his seat in Congress at its opening.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here during the day was very clear and mild. The atmosphere this evening is thickening, with indications of rain. Wind S. W.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

The weather here to-day has been cloudy, with heavy winds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 19—10 P. M.

A rain-storm commenced here this afternoon, which was succeeded by a brisk fall of snow for half an hour. It is now cold and clearing off.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

Severe gales from the southwest have been blowing here to-day, accompanied with flurries of snow.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

There was a very heavy snow-storm here last night, and several vessels are reported ashore.

Arrival out of the Atlantic and Asia.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 19.

The Collins steamer *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, which, it will be recollected, was detained at this port till Tuesday, 8 o'clock, A. M., Oct. 27, arrived at Liverpool at the moment the *Niagara* was leaving—about 1¼ P. M., on Saturday, Nov. 7, thus making the passage in about eleven days and five hours.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, from this port, at noon, on the 28th of October, was passed by the *Niagara* at 9 o'clock A. M., on Sunday, the 8th inst., twenty hours' sail from Liverpool, and she would be due there at about 5 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 9th inst., thus making the passage about eleven days and seventeen hours.

Prize Fight in Canada.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 19.

A prize fight between COBURN and GIBSON came off yesterday in Canada. The combatants fought twenty-one rounds in thirty minutes, when COBURN was declared winner of the stakes, amounting to $1,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Thirty New Policemen Appointed.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board of Commissioners was held at their office yesterday—the following Commissioners being present: Mr. BOWEN, Mr. CHOLWELL, Mr. STRANAHAN, Mayor POWELL, Mr. PERIT and General NYE.

In the absence of Mr. Embree, Mr. Hasbrook was requested to act as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed,

General NYE stated he had received a note from the Mayor, announcing his inability to attend the Board, and requesting that no action should be taken on the motion of which he had given notice.

Mayor POWELL—There are other matters of business we can transact without him.

General NYE considered there were, and that they should prepare for the coming election.

Mr. PERIT objected to the postponement of the motion, and thought they should proceed with it.

General NYE would take the decision of the Board upon the subject.

Mayor POWELL suggested they should postpone the motion.

The business then proceeded.

Mr. BOWEN moved that the General Superintendent be requested to submit the names of two officers to be detailed for duty at each election district, at the election to be held in this City on the 1st of December.

Gen. NYE—The law contemplates two or more policemen for each District—two at least.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STRANAHAN handed in a list of names for appointment in the Seventh Ward, and requested their adoption by the Board.

Mr. BOWEN—This is merely a report from the Committee, directing these names to be appointed, but not appointing them.

Mr. STRANAHAN observed that it was the usual course to act at the next meeting of the Board, after they had been published two days.

Mr. BOWEN moved that two patrolmen named Dennis and Clark, who were restored to duty from the old Police in October, but only entered on duty on the 25th, should receive their pay from the date of the appointment. The Treasurer did not feel justified in paying them without the action of the Board, but it was only a few days' difference.

The motion was agreed to.

Mayor POWELL presented the petitions for appointment as patrolmen, of Patrick Nunnery, J. Buyess and J. Johnston.

General NYE informed the Board that he had presented to him an application from the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department of New-York—requesting the appointment of a suitable person, thoroughly posted in the Fire Department and acquainted personally with the New-York firemen, as attendant at fires as member of the Police. They stated that there were many robberies occurring at fires and many persons were base enough to attribute the losses sustained to the firemen, who entirely repudiated such aspersions. The firemen usually wear a badge and it appeared that nearly one thousand of them had been lost and the Board of Engineers believed that many of these badges were retained by parties who were passed by the policemen in care of property at fires, with these badges. They suggested to the Board the name of John B. Leveredge as officer, who had been a fireman for four years and was well acquainted with all the firemen in the City. He (General NYE) thought the idea an excellent one.

Mr. BOWEN suggested that the letter be referred to the Committee to report at the next meeting. Referred.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the applicants, of whom a list of names had been published, for the Thirteenth Ward, be sworn in as members of the force.

Mr. PERIT suggested they should be brought into the Board room, as the members of the Board would, no doubt, desire to see the men.

Mr. Beebe suggested for the consideration of the Board, before they filled more appointments, the cases of some six hundred men for whom he had attended for six weeks back, and who claimed to be reinstated or put upon duty on the ground of improper discharge. They had already progressed before the Special Committee from the First to the Sixteenth Ward, and he submitted, if it should turn out upon investigation before the Committee; that they had been erroneously and illegally discharged, and were still members of the Department; it would cause to themselves serious embarrassment, and expense to the City to appoint or fill up these vacancies, which a little delay would prevent. He might as well state, but he did not wish to hold it out as a threat, that—

Gen. NYE—As to threats they don't much affect us.

Mr. Beebe continued to observe that he knew there were some four or five hundred men who would make application to the Court to call on the Board to show cause why they should not be put upon duty. To expedite the settlement of that claim, he said they were perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the Court in any single case that might be properly tried. He urged the Board to retrain from making any further appointments until the Committee to whom the investigation of the matter of these claims had reported, because if the Board acted prematurely they might act improperly, inasmuch as it might happen that many of those men who now set up the fact of their improper disoharge would ultimately be decided to be entitled to reappointment.

Mr. Geo. Boyd made a remark from the corner in which he was standing, and which was understood to be disparaging to the new Police.

Gen. NYE said he had reflected for some time on the constant application made by Judge Beebe on behalf of those members of the old force who had resigned or been discharged, and he could not avoid entertaining some distrust of their claim. In the position he had taken on the matter he barricaded himself behind a very powerful array of legal opinion, comprising the views of Messrs. W. Curtis Noyes, D. Dudley Field and Wm. M. Evarts. Having repudiated the authority of the Board, he did not see how those members of the old force could consider themselves justified in claiming appointments under it. It had been said that the Commissioners were trying to delay the termination of these suits; but such was not the fact. He read a letter from the counsel who conducted the litigation in behalf of the Board in the Supreme Court, expressive of their determination and declaratory of their efforts to hasten the decision.

Mr. Beebe replied, casting the blame of the frequent postponement on Mr. Vanderpool, the Commissioners' counsel. He asserted that his present appearance in the Board was prompted simply by the interest he felt in the subject of these appointments, as a citizen and tax-payer. He denied that the opinions given by the counsel to whom Gen. NYE referred at all met the merits of the case, and that the difficulty was whether proper steps had been taken by the Board for the purpose of effecting the removal of the claimants as members of the Department.

General NYE—That the Board have decided, and you will have to take your *mandamus*, no doubt. What you have said may be true, but you have given but one side of the picture. In some of the wards the legality of the service of notice has been denied, but I can prove that there was a personal service in every case.

Mr. STRANAHAN said he believed it was not the intention of the Board so to fill up the force as to prevent the appointment of old members.

Mr. BOWEN would not be unmindful of the cases to which Mr. Beebe had referred.

General NYE said he had received from the Commissary-General, J. H. Hobart Ward, a communication in reference to serious difficulties being apprehended at the Arsenal in consequence of threats, by persons claiming to represent the unemployed, to seize the arms, and asking the Board for an adequate force to protect the building from attack. He (General NYE) said he had replied, stating that the force was now so limited that it would be impossible for the duty suggested without leaving some of the localities of the City unprotected.

A large number of complaints against members of the force were reported on.

Nicholas Bogart and Thomas Dunn were dismissed for intoxication. Wm. G. Armstrong was complained of for not paying his rent.

Mr. BOWEN thought every policeman should be punished for failure to pay their debts, because they had abundant means to live comfortably without incurring heavy obligations.

The complaint against Armstrong was dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN submitted the quarterly report of the General Superintendent, which was entered on file.

Mr. BOWEN offered a resolution that a communication be made to the Common Council, representing the crowded condition of the station houses at night, by reason of the great increase of late in destitute lodgers, and requesting that some provision be made to meet the emergency, either by enlarging the station-houses, or renting tenements in the neighborhood of each station-house to be placed during the ensuing Winter under the charge of the police authorities. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN, with respect to the reference in the report to the river and mounted police, said that the Commissioners were only waiting for the Supervisors to make the necessary appropriation, which, it was expected, would be done by the first of January, in order to organize that portion of the department.

A complaint was made against Thomas Müller for improper language in the Station-house.

Mr. BOWEN inquired if it was profane language.

The President said he was not exactly able to state, inasmuch as the party complained of was a Dutchman.

Mr. BOWEN declared that profanity of language was daily increasing among the police, and in order to stop it, he would insist on punishment being administered in every case where it was proven.

Müller was ordered to be reprimanded.

John Cannon and Van Varnock were dismissed for intoxication.

A gentlemen present asked Mr. STRANAHAN why the Committee had stricken out two of the names of the published list of candidates reported for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. STRANAHAN said they had been stricken out for reasons satisfactory to the Committee.

Mr. PERIT said he thought it was the imperative duty of the Board to proceed with the appointments to-day, as the public were extremely anxious for an adequate force to protect life and property.

Mayor POWELL thought that in view of the fact that there were men on the service whose right to act would be decided in a few days, the Board should for the present postpone making any appointments.

Mr. BOWEN—In the meantime the lives of our citizens are imperilled; why cannot we go on? We are delayed here for the last four months, not by our own action, nor by the wishes of a majority of the Board, from discharging our duty.

Mayor POWELL—But notwithstanding all that, we ought to consider whether, in justice to these other men, it would be right to make any appointments at present.

General NYE was opposed to postponement from day to day, and urged the Board to immediate action.

Mayor POWELL moved a postponement of the appointments, but he and Mr. CHOLWELL were the only members who voted for the motion.

The Board then proceeded to swear in the thirty new members of Police for the Thirteenth Ward.

Mr. PERIT said he hoped that another list of new members would be ready to be sworn in at the next meeting.

Mr. STRANAHAN said a list of Policemen for the Seventh Ward would be ready for confirmation at the next Board day.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, the Board adjourned till Monday next.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A retired Physician, 75 years of age, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. He had heard much of the wonderful restorative and healing qualities of preparations made from the East India Hemp, and the thought occurred to him that he might make a remedy for his child. He studied hard and succeeded in realizing his wishes. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. He has since administered the wonderful remedy to thousands of sufferers in all parts of the world, and he has never failed in making them completely healthy and happy. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full and explicit directions for making it up, and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.

[Advertisement.]

"ST. MARY'S EVE."—Who could forget the beautiful Drama of this name as performed many years since by the accomplished Mlle. CELESTE, for whom this piece was written, and which created a great sensation both in this country and Europe? Manager PURDY has obtained a copy from his London agent, and to-night will present it to his audience. This will form a rare treat to the play-goers. The powerful drama of "Capt. Kyd," the comedy of the "Lottery Ticket," and a burlesque of "Dutch Richard III," with the performances of the "American Acrobats," make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?—There are some hats you recognize at once, and designate the manufacturer—such as KNOX's, for instance, which have peculiar characteristics of excellence, that enable you to single them out. The present Fall fashion introduced by him is elegant, tasteful and very becoming. Call at his store, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and you will not fail to be impressed as well by the extent and variety of the stock as the striking beauty of the articles.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

WOLFE's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion produces emaciation, debility, supineness and premature decay. Unless the stomach is vigorous the blood will be depraved, and the whole organization must suffer. As this remedy will cure indigestion in all its forms and phases, sickness from such a cause is inexcusable.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Iron and Sulphur Powders and Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Nature and Art have combined to make this the most delightful Perfume, and pleasing Toilet Water in existence. Sole manufacturers, D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 99 Water-street, and sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per Bottle.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches, Pens and pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers.
WILMARTH & CLUSSMAN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 19.

$5,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, '60.	99	765	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	80
1,000	N. Y. St. 5½s, 61.	99	100	do.	s10 79¾
2,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '68.	99½	100	do.	b30 80
2,500	N. Y. St. 5s, '62.	98½	100	do.	b60 80
6,000	do.	99	150	do.	s60 78½
1,500	N. Y. St. 6s, '74.	104	100	do.	s30 79
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	87	200	do.	s30 79¼
1,000	Virginia 6s.	90	230	do.	s3 79½
4,000	do.	89	150	do.	s15 79½
4,000	N. Car. State 6s.	87¼	100	do.	s5 79¾
18,000	Missouri State 6s	79	100	do.	b7 80
10,000	do.	s30 78½	500	do.	s3 80
10,000	do.	78¾	300	Erie Railroad.	18
2,000	do.	b 60 79½	50	Hudson River RR.	22
4,000	Cal. St. 7s '75.	b30 69	50	do.	b15 22¼
2,000	do.	b3 68	80	Harlem Railroad.	9½
3,000	do.	67¾	5	Third-av. R. R.	85
1,000	do.	67½	40	Sixth av. Railroad.	90
5,000	Ohio State 6s '60.	100	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	59
1,000	City 8s '98.	92	100	do.	58
9,000	N. Y. C. R.R. 8s	85	650	Reading Railroad.	45½
500	do.	84¾	900	do.	b30 45½
7,000	N.Y.C.RR.sub.b.	77	100	do.	c 45¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R.'s.	101	200	do.	s30 45
8,000	E. R. R.C.B. 1871.	36	100	do.	s10 45
1,000	E. R. R.C.B. 1862.	37	50	Mich. S. &N. I.R.R.	22½
5,000	E. R. R. 3d M. B. 1883.	s60 67	365	do.	22
5,000	H. R. R. R. 2d M.	80	100	do.	22¾
7,000	H. R. R. R. C. B.	83	100	Mich. S.&N. I. p.s.	43
18,500	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds.	85	161	do.	43¾
6,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	82	115	Panama Railroad.	90
1,000	do.	51½	290	Ill.Central Railroad	96
2,000	do.	51	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14½
1,000	Har. R.R. 1st M.	70¾	100	do.	14¾
2,000	do.	70¾	200	do.	15
4,000	La C.&Mil.L.G.B.	35	20	Clev., Col. & C. R.	90½
29	Bank of Commerce.	95	60	do.	90
10	Am. Ex. Bank.	90¼	68	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80½
10	Metropolitan Bank.	95	50	do.	s10 80¾
15	Market Bank.	85	100	do.	b3 81
50	Canten Company.	19½	850	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	42½
50	do.	b60 20	100	do.	42¾
15	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101½	200	do.	42¾
15	do.	102	300	do.	43
5	do.	101¾	250	do.	42⅞
85	do.	snwk.101½	100	do.	b30 43¼
10	Penn. Coal Co.	63	300	do.	b30 43
525	Cum. Coal Co.	12	60	Chic. & R. I. R.	80½
200	do.	b15 12½	15	do.	80¾
310	do.	12¾	50	do.	80⅞
30	Pacific Mail S. Co.	69	50	do.	b10 81
253	La Crosse & Mill. R	13	65	do.	81
150	do.	12¾	65	Mill. & Miss. R.	33
300	do.	12⅜	100	do.	s15 33
65	do.	12¼	95	do.	b3 33
312	do.	12	100	do.	s30 32½
100	do.	s30 12			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by S. DEAFER:

$2,000	City of Memphis 6s	int. ad.	73
$10,000	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. 7s.	int. ad.	30
$2,000	Missouri 6s.	int. ad.	76¼
$3,000	Tennessee 6s.	int. ad.	80¾
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.	int. ad.	69¾
$1,000	New-York and Harlem R. R. 7s.	int. ad.	69¼
10	shares American Exchange Bank		90
10	shares Merchants' Bank		96¼
20	shares National Bank		94
15	shares Bank of Commerce		94¾
10	shares Continental Bank		86

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	89	280	Erie Railroad	17
5,000	do.	88¾	100	Reading R. R.	b3 45
4,000	Missouri St. 6s.	78½	200	do.	b30 45
5,000	N. Car. State 6s.	87	300	do.	s3 45
8,000	Ill. C. R. R. 8s.	85	200	do.	s10 45
5,000	do.	s10 85	10	Mich. Central R'd.	58
1,700	City 6s. '59.	99	50	Panama Railroad.	89¼
2,000	City 5s, '70.	93	100	M.So.& N.I.R.R	b30 22
3,000	Erie R. Cn. bs.'71	35	112	M.So.& N. Ia. pf.sk.	42
1,000	Harlem R. 2d mt.	59	100	Ill. Cent. R. R.	s30 90
1,000	do.	58	75	do.	95¾
55	Market Bank.	86	250	do.	s10 95
100	Pacific M.St.Co	b60 70	25	do.	95¼
5	Del. & Hud.Can Co.	102	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	14¾
25	Bruns. City Ld, Co.	3¼	150	do.	15
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	d 79	42	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	81
100	do.	s10 78¾	50	do.	s10 80¾
50	do.	79	600	Clev. & Tol. R.	b15 42½
64	Chic. & R. I. R.	81	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32½
50	do.	s10 81¼	20	do.	32
50	do.	81¾	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	12½

THURSDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The day has been a very quiet one on the Stock Exchange, compared with the excitement of the early part of the week, but another large business was transacted, and generally at steady prices. The tone of the market was less firm than on Tuesday, which may be ascribed, in part, to the conflicting views of the Street as to the influence of the financial accounts from Europe. The speculators for the rise, however, being in point of numbers and strength largely in the ascendant, are enabled to hold prices within ¼@1 ℘ cent. of the top ruling of the week. New-York Central left off at 79 ℘ cent., Reading 45 ℘ cent., Illinois Central 95½, Rock Island 81½, Galena 81, and other road shares in about the same proportion, as compared with yesterday afternoon. There were large sales of Illinois Central Bonds at 85, the rate on Wednesday, and sales of other Railway and State Bonds were made to the extent of about $150,000. Missouris left off at 79, and Tennessees 87 ℘ cent., Panama shares 1 ℘ cent. lower than yesterday, and the City Bank shares a little weaker.

The market for Money is without much interest. The Banks are taking most of the good short paper offered, and outside lenders are offering money at call quite freely at or below the bank rate. To-morrow is the packet day for the new steamer *Adriatic*, of the Collins line, sailing at noon on Saturday. Exchange dealers are holding off in the hope of having their letters by the *Niagara* in season to operate under the latest advices from the other side. London is 108@108¼ ℘ cent.; Paris, 5.27½@5.17½, both at 60 days. Gold is 100¼@100⅜ ℘ cent.; Philadelphia funds further improved to 97¼@98 ℘ cent. The Metropolitan Bank is converting New-York country money at the fractional abatement allowed by law, and the change in the currency arrangement is scarcely felt or spoken of. The impression on the Street is that the Banks now hold nearly or quite twenty-two millions in Coin.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "It has been reported that eighty millions of francs in English bills and forty millions in French bills on the United States, have been returned protested."

The above ominous paragraph appeared in the Halifax dispatch to the Associated Press this morning, and has excited remark on the Street. It was hastily construed to mean that an immense number of French and English bills, drawn *from* the United States, were reported under protest. But the rumor, which, at best, is